THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Interesting Advices by Steamer.

What if we were at War with England?—Horrible Massacre in Spain—Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition to Egypt—A Berlin Scandal Case—General News Summary.

We take the following extracts from files of European journals which have just reached us:

Frightful Massacre in Spain—Barbarities Sanctioned by the Government.

A letter from Madrid gives us some of the details of a frightful massacre which, for downright atrocity, can hardly be excelled. The correspondent writes:—The country is much excited at the execution of nine men, without trial, by Lieutenant-Colonel Cosalis, near Barcelona, and at the fact that the colonel had been promoted for his action. On the 5th of July he (the writer) saw a column of troops coming out of the little village of Tiana. The troops passed towards the woods in the direction of the fountain called the Monges, and were soon out of sight.

In half an hour discharges of firearms were heard, accompanied by terrible shouts, which silenced, as it were, other cries. Other groans succeeded to other shots. From the depth of the wood he heard one voice exclaim, "Pardon! Mercy, my God!" One more discharge sounded and all was still. He was stupefied for some time, not knowing which way to go. He was roused from his stupor by the side of a detachment of Carabineers on the march some distance off, who were followed by another of Civil Guard, and a third, some time after, of volunteers. He divined that some bloody drama had been carried to a head by the troops. He took the road to San Fausta to hide himself in some house. In the middle of of the wood he met a woman running. He called her, but looking terrifiedly at him, without answering, she hid herself in the thicket. Soon after he met a wood-cutter, who was flying also. Stopping him, he asked him to do him the favor to tell him what had happened, when he exclaimed, "Throw down your gun, for if the troops meet you they will shoot you, for they have just shot nine men who were down there under the pines." Throwing down his gun he ran, and, dead with fatigue, arrived at San Fausta. Everybody was frightened, and from all directions women, children and woodcutters flocked into the pueblo. The facts were these. When the columns were in march, one of them called at the house Courreria, finding there a poor fellow who was a gamekeeper, a poor simple creature whom they asked if he had seen the Carlists. The unfortunate fellow answered, "No." They laughed at him, and, seizing him, made him go with them as guide. Either his wife or his mother ran to San Fausta to tell the Alcalde, terrified with the attitude of the troops. The Alcalde with out from the place with all haste to intercede for the gamekeeper, and on the way he heard the volleys. Coming up to the column, he told them he was the authority of the place. They answered him:—"You come just in time; take charge of the interment of the nine bodies you will find between those pines." One of those bodies was that of the poor gamekeeper. He was the son of a great Progresista of the community, who, for his liberal opinions, had been once transported by the late government of Isabella. From the rustics who arrived the writer learned the following:—The column, guided by a sure spy, reached the fountain, and took, without resistance, eight individuals, whom, together with the wretched gamekeeper, they bound together two and two, and shot them on the spot. The bloody corpses of the dead testified to this fact, for when they were brought to the cemetery of San Fausta, covered with forest leaves, even then they were bound two and two. Thus were they shot without any council of war, and, what is more horrible, without confession.

The most shocking part of this dreadful deed is not that it has been unpunished by General Prim, and not even that it has been rewarded by him with promotion, but that it is in pursuance of orders emanating from him. In his speech introducing his first Ministry to the Cortes, he said the Government would, if needs be, be cruel in sustaining order and putting down rebellion.

Under date of July 21, the Minister of War issued the following to the Captains General of districts:—

"Place yourselves in accord with the civil governors, that they warn energetically and determinately the Alcaldes that they lend all possible assistance and aid in the persecution of the rebel parties ('malechores,' literally evil doers), all which ought to be shot on the spot (or instantly) (*pasados por las armas en el acto*), if they are apprehended with arms in haud, and even those who throw them down when pursued. By order of his Excellency I transmit this to you, trusting you will be good enough to communicate his instruction to the Alcaldes of the pueblos, in order that they may give to this disposition the most exact compliance."

Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition into the Interior of Egypt

A letter to the London *Daily News*, dated at Alexandria, August 9, says:—

"The immense mass of merchandise and various articles selected for the commencement of commercial relations with the native tribes have arrived at Alexandria, and will be despatched to the interior within a few days. In concert with the Egyptian authorities, and with a view of facilitating the transport of the goods through the wearisome deserts in Khartoum, Sir Samuel has determined upon forwarding them by two routes. The heavy goods, including machinery, and the steel steamers will pass up the Nile from Cairo to Korosko, slightly northwards of Derr, well known as the capital of Nubia, whence they will be forwarded by camels, already engaged, through the great desert of the province. The lighter articles, carefully packed in cases, two of which will form a camel's load of four hundred weight, will be shipped from Suez to Souakim; thence they will be sent by camels, a distance of two hundred and seventy miles, across the desert to Berber, eighteen degrees north latitude, to be conveyed by boats to Khartoum, the capital of the Soudan, at the confluence of the Blue and White Nile.

"It is expected that the entire material of the expedition will reach Khartoum on the 30th October, or thereabouts. The troops appointed for the expedition have already started. The flotilla of vessels, consisting of ten steamers and thirty sailing vessels, will in a few days take advantage of the High Nile, and leave Cairo to ascend the cataracts and navigate throughout the course of the river to Khartoum. Fifty proficient shipwrights will accompany the shipping, and are to be employed in their 'metier' for the flotilla eventually required on the Albert Nyanza. Sir Samuel Baker and party, consisting of Lady Baker, Lieutenant J. A. Baker, R. N., and a medical man upon his staff, have fixed the 10th of September as the probable day of their departure from Suez. It will be seen that Sir Samuel thus contemplates giving his 'materiel' a sufficient start to enable him to keep it ahead of him, without undergoing needless personal delays.

"Peace among the tribes will be enforced as the starting point of success. The authority of government will be established, and every chief will be ordered to state the number of his people. The first despotic prerogative which Sir Samuel will use will be that a certain acreage of corn shall be cultivated by each tribe in proportion to the population—a happy inspiration, and calculated to obviate the grievous famine which now decimates the tribes engaged in perpetual hostilities. A good road will be constructed from Gondokoro, parallel with the course of the Nile, in short until the last cataract is surmounted. At that point (north latitude 3·32) the general depot will be established, and as the river will be navigable, the shipping will be brought into play. Carts, horses, camels, mules, etc., are already prepared for the expedition; and in a very short time a communication between Gondokoro and the depot will be opened for wheeled conveyances, which will materially facilitate operations. In fact, the difficulties of the expedition will speedily vanish with the means at the disposal of its leader, combined with the energy necessary to insure success.

"It is impossible to estimate the results of the present expedition from a financial point of view. But laying aside the returns to be made of ivory and gum and beeswax and other produce, which should more than cover the cost of the undertaking, it will be interesting to mention, as a portion of a great plan conceived by Sir Samuel, that he hopes to render Egypt the grand cotton-producing country of the world. Nor is there anything exaggerated, improbable, or Quixotic in such an assumption. Should a railway be carried from Souakim on the Red Sea through those wonderfully-fertile districts of Upper Egypt to Khartoum, described by Sir Samuel in his 'Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia,' from Casala to the banks of the Blue Nile, the extraordinary resources of that country would be awakened."

An English paper says Dr. Gedge, of Bury St. Edmunds' has accepted the post of superintendent of the medical staff in Sir Samuel Baker's expedition to Lake Nyanza. Dr. Gedge is also intrusted by the Viceroy of Egypt with the collection of natural history specimens for a museum about to be established at Cairo.

The Naval Defenses of Great Britain—How an American Enemy Could Operate.

A letter from London, dated August 19, contains the following:—

Let us for a moment imagine that, in the event of a war with England, America were to despatch a large fleet of iron-clads to Ireland. As a matter of course, our whole iron-clad fleet would be moved to the westward for the purpose of defending the coast of that island. In the meantime a portion of the American fleet, consisting of a couple or so of large iron-clads and as many gunboats and monitors as had been brought across the Atlantic, would come up the English Channel, destroy Portsmouth, and then pass on to the eastward. I maintain that in twenty-four hours from leaving Portsmouth London would be at the mercy of the invaders. There is nothing whatever to hinder or prevent bold men from carrying out this plan. From Portsmouth all the way round to Ramsgate and Margate, with the single exception of Dover, the defenses of the coast are such as would not turn back a baby that had any pluck. At Dover the guns of the fort can be avoided. At Sheerness we have a dockyard and a few men-of-war, but no iron-clads. From Sheerness right away to London Bridge there is nothing but forests of masts, belonging to merchantment in dock, to be seen right and left of the river, inviting destruction as it were, from any hostile vessels that got so far into the bowels of the land. I am quite sure that half-a-dozen gunboats could in one morning utterly destroy many millions of dollars' worth of shipping on their way from Woolwich up to London. And, as I said before, defenses that could really prevent even a single gunboat from making its way up the Thames, and destroying in a few hours half the shipping and three-fourths of the most costly merchandise in England; for you must remember that nearly all our warehouses are built close to the river, and in them are stored away millions upon millions worth of goods from every part of the known world. England has never since she was a nation contemplated such a war as now hangs over her head in connection with the Alabama question. During the long war we had with France, our enemy had no navy that could be compared to ours. Moreover, he was depending entirely upon the winds of heaven—or, indeed, we all were—before he could move his ships about or as he wanted them. But now it is entirely different. Steam has not only bridged over the channel, it has also bridged over the Atlantic. And remember that steam helps an invader far more than it does a defender. In the days of sailing ships an invader of the Thames might have a fair wind to start with, but be in a terrible fix for coming back. Unless fortune so far favored him that when there was a change of wind it should take place exactly at the right moment, he would in all probability fall into the hands of his enemy long before he could return. But with steam it is far otherwise. The same power that brings an invader up the Thames could take him down again. And remember that not only could a fleet of gunboats penetrate to London Bridge at all hours of the tide, but that in doing so these vessels could burn and destroy far more property than the Alabama ever did.

The moral of my story so far is this:—Whatever faults Englishmen have, a want of calculation is not one of them. When they hear of a fleet of American iron-clads being off the coast of Ireland, then they learn that in every Irish port on the west coast there are men of ours disembarking—men who will fraternize with their Irish fellow-countrymen. When they know that the English fleet has gone to protect Ireland and that gunboats have found their way up the Thames, in such different cases, I say, will not the Alabama bill be paid down to the very last cent? I believe—indeed, I am certain—that it will, and that it will be your fault—that is, the fault of your diplomatists—if it is not.

A Vituperative Divine Assails a Bride in Berlin.

A Berlin correspondent relates the following:—

Some time ago a bridal couple were standing before the altar to be married. Unfortunately for them, the officiating clergyman had heard that the young people would in a few weeks have again to request his services at the baptismal font. In the speech with which, according to custom, he opened the ceremony, he allowed himself to allude to the prospective event. Then, becoming heated with his theme, he took upon himself to enact the representative of an avenging Deity, reprimanded the weeping bride, and wound up by boxing her ears. Against this terrible affront the bridegroom remonstrated with wonderful meekness. His one object being to be married, and by marriage to repair the past, he said a few words to the vituperative priest, and requested him to proceed. Amid the tears of the ladies and the rage of the gentlemen present the rite was accomplished. On arriving at home the bride became ill, and the following day was delivered of a dead child. The thing got wind and was discussed in the public press, though, of course, those immediately concerned would have preferred to keep it a secret. Upon this, the pugilistic clergyman at once wrote to a conservative paper declaring the whole story a lie, and not even condescending to explain how it was that such an extraordinary invention could have been fabricated at his expense. At this juncture the young husband, a music master, finding concealment out of the question, resolved upon having the only satisfaction possible, and brought an action against the self-alleged innocent. At the hearing of the case eleven persons took their oath that the blow had been given. Unheeding their depositions, the clergyman persisted in his denial, and, as his sole defense, referred the judges to the evidence of his own conscience and God's knowledge of his inward thoughts. The Court, in pursuance of the ordinary rules affecting the testimony of witnesses, left his conscience alone, and sentenced his body to three months' imprisonment; at the same time, the favor of "extenuating circumstances" being accorded to him, he was allowed the option of either going to jail or paying a fine of 300 thalers. But no sentence of a mere earthly judge could shake him. He knew too well his own worth, appealed for a reversion of the sentence to a higher court, and in the meantime appeared again in the pulpit to justify himself before his congregation. The ecclesiastical authorities did not interfere. It had been generally expected they would have suspended him from office pending the final decision of the case; but no such decree was issued, and in this unsettled state the matter remains to this day.

Violent Deaths in Italy.

Some statistics respecting the number of deaths from violence in Italy have just been issued by the Italian Government. In 1867, 3626 homicides were committed, or 10·84 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In Spain, the proportion was 8·24 for the same number of inhabitants; Sweden, 2·02; Great Britain, 1·95, and Belgium, 0·16. The greatest number of homicides occurred in Southern Italy, there being 19·84 for every 100,000 inhabitants; while in Northern Italy the average was 3·70 for every 100,000 inhabitants. Compared with 1866, there was a decrease in 1867 in the total number of violent deaths to the extent of 481. Of the 3626 homicides committed during 1867, 264 are described as involuntary, 2259 as voluntary, and 103 as infanticides. Of the last named, there was a diminution of 34 in 1867 as compared with 1866.

CUBA.

The Spanish Minister Writes to De Rodas A Letter that Never Reached its Proper Destination—What was Found in the Intercepted Note.

From the New York Sun of this morning.

The following intercepted letter from Minister Roberts to General de Rodas has been forwarded to us by a prominent patriot. It came by the Missouri:—

"LEGATION OF SPAIN, WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1869.—Caballero de Rodas, Captain-General of Cuba—Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication of the 16th inst. relative to the probable future action of the Government of the United States, I can only answer you from opinions formed by myself after having given due attention to the subject by consulting with gentlemen of reputed intimacy with this administration.

Respecting the gunboats ordered by our Government, they are being pushed to completion. Twelve of them will be ready to receive their armaments by the 15th of September; but under surrounding circumstances, I have advised the agent not to purchase any armaments for the present. I am inclined to believe that if the vessels were ready for the armaments, and they were shipped, it would give a new excuse to the administration to seize more firmly upon the boats. While the present standing order for their detention is a mere formal affair, or so considered by me, I think that it would please the administration if it could have some more potent excuse for holding them until Congress meets in December. The shipment of American seamen even to take the boats into Cuban waters will necessarily have to be dispensed with, and other arrangements made. But there will be time enough to act in this case after I obtain more satisfactory information regarding the designs of this Government.

As things stand at present, I note a manifest change of opinion among members of the Cabinet of General Grant. Secretary Fish is the most inflexible of the Cabinet; still I fear that he respects our rights more on account of the Alabama question with England than out of any respect for our Government.

Respecting belligerent rights being granted the rebels, I am loth to believe they will be conferred in haste The press of this country is clamorous and may yet succeed in forcing the administration into granting belligerent rights to the rebels. Our greatest fears are that the gunboat release question will be delayed until Congress assembles, and that body, I must confess, will not be slow to indicate to General Grant that Cuban independence must be acknowledged

I have repeatedly urged my Government to forward at least 15,000 more men to Cuba and with the least possible delay. Also, I have urged that a manifestation should be made of the intention to forward reinforcements, which would dampen the zeal of American sympathizers and decrease the popularity here of the insurrection. If General Prim possibly can, he will forward 6000 men to you in October, consequently you will have to rely wholly upon your present command for continuing supremacy until you can be reinforced.

What you say regarding conducting an expedition into the Central Department, with Trinidad or Nuevitas for an objective point, I am unprepared to extend you any counsel. It appears to me of most vital interest that no seaport should be allowed to fall into the hands of the rebels, for I am made aware of the ominous fact that a number of commercial houses of both New York and Boston are perfectly willing and ready to supply shipping and goods for the rebels whenever they shall have a port of entry.

The draft sent me for paying Delamater & Co. was duly presented, paid, and the amount accepted by the firm. Respecting the next instalment, it should be paid according to contract, for its non-payment may cause not only annoyance but unnecessary delay.

When I receive further instructions and advice I shall be prompt to communicate with you.

Yours, respectfully, ROBERTS.

Spread of the Revolution.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The fires of revolution are increasing, and have spread to San Miguel. The civil guard had a fight yesterday with the insurgents, two hundred strong. These latter uttered the revolutionary cry near Colisco. The Goverament has demanded reinforcements, by telegraph, from which it would appear that up to the present the said rebels had not been put down.

Spanisb Atrocities.

An act of Don Juan Argudin, commander of a party of disciplined militia, operating in the Cinco Villas country, is now being much discussed. Recently he arrested two young brothers, eight and twelve years old, who had employed their time in giving the patriots news of the Spanish movements.

Argudin sought to induce them to inform him of the locality of the insurgents, their number, etc., but no means of persuasion availed. He thereupon threatened to shoot the younger. Four soldiers were ordered to present their pieces, which were only loaded with powder. The boy refused to say a single word, and received the discharge of the soldiers as became a man. The other boy was then fastened, though as yet ignorant of the fate of his brother, and was placed in position to be shot.

He refused positively to communicate anything, but simply demanded to be allowed to draw a few whiffs from the cigar that he was then smoking. The discharge was as ineffectual as the first, the guns being loaded in the same way, and Argudin became so enraged that he ordered the little Cubans to be shot in the old-fashioned style, but the captain charged with the duty refused to carry out his instructions. All the news received points to the spread of the rebellion.

The towns of Guines, Guanajay, the Cinco Villas, Remedios, Colon, and the Vueta Abajo country are also on fire. Nothing more is needed really at present but arms and munitions of war. Men are abundant; but arms! arms! that is the true want of our patriotic bands. Last Sunday the volunteers in Guanabacoa, having no one else to fight, concluded to get up a row among themselves. There was a smart fight for a few minutes among them, but no one was seriously harmed.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@7 per cent. Gold, 133¾; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123; do. 1864, do., 122½; do. 1865, do., 122¾; do. do. new, 121½; do. 1867, 121½; do. 1868, 121½; 10-40s, 112½; Virginia sixes, new, 58; Missouri sixes, 87¾; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred 32; New York Central, 203¾; Erie, 84¾; Reading, 97¾; Hudson River, 185½; Michigan Central, 128⅝; Michigan Southern, 105⅞; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 114⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188½; Western Union Telegraph, 37¾.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Cotton nominally 34½c. Flour fairly active and firmer; Howard street superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@6·75; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8·25@10·50; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $7·50@8·75. Wheat firm; red, $1·45@1·55. Corn firm; white, $1·16; yellow, $1·20. Oats firm at 57@60c. Rye dull and nominal. Mess Pork quiet at $34·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 19½@19½c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 20@21c. Whisky steady; sales at $1·11.

MYSTERY.

Suspected Poisoning of a Wealthy Recluse at Yonkers, N. Y.

Within the past few days an unusual excitement, coupled with various rumors and a multiplicity of speculations in a partially suppressed form, was gaining ground among the well-to-do residents of Yonkers, owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding the recent death of an old and wealthy citizen of that village. On the 24th ult. Dr. Carleton Gates, a retired physician, owning and living upon one of the most valuable estates in the village, expired at his home after a short illness, but not, however, before informing his spiritual adviser and personal friend of a startling theory, which the dying man said would, if investigated, explain the cause of his decease. It may be well here to state that Dr. Gates had never married, and latterly was of rather secluded habits, not even mingling with his immediate relatives, owing to an estrangement existing in the family for some time past. He recently returned from an extended tour on the Continent of Europe. The precise nature of the disclosures made by the deceased to the clergyman and confidential friend before alluded to has not been made public, but a portion of it has been divulged, and this is in substance that deceased expressed a strong belief of his having been poisoned, and in connection therewith wholly exonerated his relatives.

Having appointed an esteemed personal friend, who is a physician in the city, joint executor of his will with the reverend gentleman above indicated, no effort is being left untried to solve the mystery foreshadowed by the deceased in his last moments. Previous to interment an autopsy was made and the abdominal viscera removed to New York, where a thorough chemical analysis is now being made. Should traces of poison be found, the prosecution of the suspected parties may lead to some curious developments.

The will of the deceased was opened and read by counsel in the presence of the family and witnesses a day or two ago, and it has since been offered for probate at the County Surrogate's office, when letters of citation were issued, returnable on the 13th instant. No mention is made in the will of any member of deceased's family, which is accounted for by the statements that his parents are comfortably situated, and that the estrangement mentioned above precluded the possibility of his other relatives being benefited by his death. The estate of the late Dr. Gates is valued at $200,000, which is disposed of in his testament as follows:

To the village of Yonkers is bequeathed for public purposes the family mansion and grounds, estimated at not less than $100,000; to a female friend named Darling, $10,000; to his housekeeper, $500; and to each of his servants, $50. His cabinet of curiosities, containing the collections of many years, and said to be one of the most valuable in the country, the deceased left to Dr. James R. Wood, of New York, while the remainder of his estate, deducting contingent expenses, he bequeathed to Rev. Dr. Hurlbut, of White Plains.—*N. Y. Herald of this morning.*

DEXTER.

He Makes a Mile in 2·21¼ to a Road Wagon.

Yesterday afternoon, in presence of about one hundred members of the Prospect Park Association, of Brooklyn, Dexter made the greatest performance that any horse ever accomplished on a trotting track. Mr. Bonner, who is an honorary member of the association, drove the "little wonder," as he is affectionately styled, over to Brooklyn; and, after informing some of his friends that he intended to make a fast mile with him, drove on the course and started the horse at a moderate pace, but Dexter, getting warmed to his work, came up to the stand at a tremendous pace. The first quarter was made in 34 seconds, the half mile in 1·08½, the three-quarters in 1·45½, and the mile in the extraordinary time of 2·21¼. In order to appreciate this performance, it is only necessary to state that the best skeleton wagon time on record is 2·24 (made by Dexter himself in 1867), while on this occasion Dexter carried a road wagon and a driver, together weighing 319 pounds. This marvellous feat was witnessed by nearly all the leading members of the association. The judges were Messrs. W. M. Parks, George C. Hall, and James B. Bach. Mr. Parks made the time 2·21½, Mr. Hall made it 2·21½, and Mr. Bach 2·21 4-5.

Mountain Boy.

Commodore Vanderbilt's bay gelding Mountain Boy and Mr. McMann's bay mare Lady Thorn trot for a piece of plate valued at $2000 on Friday next, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, at the Prospect Park fair grounds. These horses have trotted about a dozen races within the past two years, and Mountain Boy has beaten the mare about as many times as she has defeated him, but his victories have generally been on tracks not suited to the mare's style of going. The owner of Mountain Boy is ever ready for a race with Lady Thorn. This feeling promotes sport, and a race between the old mare and the gelding is sure to draw a large attendance. Hence the willingness of proprietors of trotting tracks to offer liberal premiums for them to contend for.—*N. Y. paper of today.*

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Shoveller Smothered in Wheat.

Last Saturday night about 11 o'clock the canal boat George J. Whitney, of Rochester, was taking on board a cargo of wheat at the Plympton elevator. The three different compartments had all been filled when the shovellers discovered that John Marshall, one of the gang, was missing. He had been at work all afternoon and evening without his supper, and it was thought that he had gone to his home, 135 Kentucky street.

A man went to see, and returned reporting that he had not been there. He had been seen during the filling of the middle hatch, and the terrible suspicion arose that he had been buried in the forward hatch, which was filled last. So sure did this conviction become that the men hoisted upon having the wheat removed from the fore-hatch. The elevator men finally inserted the elevator leg and took out two thousand bushels, when the men found the missing man dead at the bottom of the hold.

The poor fellow had been working all day and all night, and is supposed to have become so weary that when the boat moved forward to allow the leg to pass from the middle to the forward hatch he lay down in the hold and fell asleep, awakening only to find himself covered with wheat to such an extent that he could not extricate himself or call out loud enough to be heard.

Marshall was a comparative stranger in the city, and his comrades say that he had drunk nothing stronger than pop during the evening. Marshall leaves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances, and Coroner Morrow, who took charge of the remains, was about making arrangements to inter them at the expense of the county; but the shovellers came forward and announced their readiness to give their comrade a respectable burial.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express of Monday.*

—The Washington *Chronicle* says:—The statement in the Democratic papers that Hon. W. B. Stokes, late Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee, is now in Washington for the purpose of procuring the removal of certain officeholders who supported Senter in the recent election, is untrue and unjust. He has made no appeal to the administration in the interest of any aspirant for office, however worthy. He is in Washington to take counsel with his friends in regard to the alarming condition of Tennessee, soon to revert, by a system of unparalleled frauds, into the control of the Rebel Democracy, and especially in regard to the new perils surrounding the Union men of the State.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The South Jersey Institute—Laying of the Corner Stone—Judge Dent Off for Mississippi—Revenue Affairs in Ohio—Estimates of Whisky in Bond.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Laying of the Corner-stone of the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton, New Jersey.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 1.—The laying of the inscription stone of the South Jersey Institute was observed with appropriate ceremonies today. The building is a well-proportioned brick building of three stories, with a French roof in addition. It has over ten acres of wood-lands attached. The services were held in the grove, and an attentive audience was present. The programme was as follows:—

Music, anthem, and invocation by Rev. A. J. Hay, of Greenwich, Scriptural reading by Rev. W. R. McNeil, of Bridgeton; music, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne;" historical statement by Rev. G. Wright, of Roadstown; music, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name;" reading of the charter by Rev. R. J. Young, of Haddonfield; addresses by H. G. Weston, D. D., President of Crozer Theological Seminary, Pennsylvania; J. F. Brown, D. D., of Piscataway; and Rev. Lemuel Moss, editor of the *National Baptist*; contents of box announced by Rev. J. H. Brittain, of Vineland; music, "My Country, 'tis of Thee;" depositing of the box by H. J. Mulford, Esq.; prayer by Rev. W. Wilder, of Bridgeton; benediction by Rev. E. M. Barker, of Cedarville. The dinner was prepared by the ladies. An address was delivered by Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., of Philadelphia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Revenue Matters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Supervisor Young, of the Southern district of Ohio, was in conference with Commissioner Delano this morning regarding the adoption of rules affecting the assignment and transfer of gangers and storekeepers, and to urge measures to secure harmonious action on the part of collectors and assessors. His business also relates to revenue frauds in his district. General Young has thus far received no official notification of his transfer to the Louisiana and Arkansas district.

In Bond.

According to the statistics prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau, there are now 18,247,000 gallons of whisky stored in the bonded warehouses of the various districts.

Judge Lewis Dent

leaves this afternoon for Mississippi, where he will consult with friends before the nominating convention assembles. His belief that he will be selected as the conservative candidate for Governor is stronger than ever.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Blow at the Maryland Democracy—Base Ball Gossip.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—The workingmen held another important meeting last night, and appointed persons to regulate affairs in every ward, determining also to organize thoroughly, and run an out and out workingmen's ticket for local and State officers. This is a serious blow to the Democracy, who greatly fear it.

The Maryland Base Ball Club play the Philadelphia Athletics here this afternoon, and tomorrow the Pastime will play them. On Friday the Pastimes plays the Haymakers, of Lansingburg, New York, and on Saturday the Marylanders play the same club.

The weather is very cool.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 1—11 A. M.—The weather is fair and favorable for gathering the crops. Consols, 93¼, for both money and account. American securities quiet, 5-20s of 1862, 84¼; 1865s, old, 83¼; 1867s, 83; 10-40s, 76½; Erie, 23½; Illinois Central, 94⅛; stocks steady

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Orleans, 13½@13d.; the sales are estimated at 6000 bales. California wheat, 10s. 10d.; red Western, 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 1—11 A. M.—Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 1—1 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 84⅛; 1865s, old, 83⅝; 1867s, 82¾; Erie, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—1 P. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer, and it is thought the sales will reach 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer. Bacon, 67s.; Tallow, 47s. 9d.

HAVRE, Sep. 1.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes, 72f. 5c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869.

The local money market to-day is without any new feature of interest, but the rates, if anything, are less firm both at the banks and on Third street. The disbursements of gold and currency on account of interest on bonds and pensions to the amount of over $25,000,000 and which commence to-day, seem to lead borrowers to believe that money, a week hence, will be more abundant and cheaper, but inasmuch as it will be absorbed by the entire country, we doubt if their hopes will be realized to the full extent, though it is quite possible that a favorable change may take place for a few days only. At any rate, the market was less active to-day, and the inference is a fair one that borrowers are "waiting for something to turn up."

Call loans are pretty steady at 7@8 per cent., and discounts, as usual, take a wide range.

Gold is rather active and the premium lower. Sales opened at 133¾ and closed at noon at 133⅝. During the morning some sales were made as low as 133⅛.

There is not much activity in Governments either for speculation or investment, but the prices are kept firm by the contemplated continuance of the bond purchases for the Treasury.

There was a decidedly stronger feeling in the stock market, and more activity. Prices of almost everything on the list were higher. State and city loans were quiet. Sales of the old at 97, and the new issues at 101¾. Lehigh gold loan advanced, selling at 98¾.

Reading Railroad was in better demand, and improved ¾, selling at 48¾. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56½; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 122¾. Catawissa Railroad preferred was decidedly stronger, selling as high as 38¼.

In Canal shares no essential change. Lehigh Navigation changed hands at 37¾.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks no sales were reported.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123⅛@123¼; 5-20s of 1862, 122@123⅛; do., 1864, 122⅛@123; do., Nov., 1865, 122⅝@123; do., July, 1865, 121½@121⅝; do. 1867, 121¾@121¾; do., 1868, 121¾@121⅞; 10-40s, 112⅝@112⅞; Currency 6s, 111⅛@111½. Gold, 133¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123⅛@123½; do. 1862, 123@123⅛; do. 1864, 122⅝@123; do. 1865, 122¾@123⅛; do. 1865 new, 121⅜@121½; do. 1867, new do. 121⅜@121¾; do 1868, 121⅜@121¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 112¾@113⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 111⅛@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 133⅛@133⅜; Silver, 128½@130½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	101¾	5 sh Cam & Am R	122½
$3500 do.	18.b5	101¾	100 sh Leh Stk	b30	37⅛
$1000 do.	2d	101¾	40 do	c	37⅛
$900 do.	Old	98	100 sh Reading RR	48·69
$2000 Alle Co 6s	75	100 do	b5&in	48·69
$2500 Leh 6s, '84	84	200 do	b3.u10	48·94
$2000 Leh R loan	87	300 do	b5.b15	48¾
$500 Leh gold 1	98¼	200 do	b3.23&1	48·69
3 sh Penna R	57	300 do	b15wn	48¾
100 do.	57	100 do	85&1	48·69
8 do	18	57	500 do	18.85	48¾
205 do	18	57	100 do	b60.49	1-16
1 do.	57⅛	100 do	48½
111 sh Leh Val R	18	56½	100 do	85&1	48¾
21 do.	56⅝	100 do	c	48¾
23 do.	56	300 do	b8.b60.49	1-16

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	133¼	10·30 A. M	133⅛
10·05 "	133¼	10·32 "	133⅛
10·06 "	133⅛	10·36 "	133⅛
10·12 "	131¾	11·45 "	133⅛
10·13 "	131⅝	11·46 "	133⅛
10·15 "	132¼	12·15 P. M	133⅞
10·20 "	133¼		

—We are furnished by the politeness of Hon. James Pollock, Director, the following statement of the coinage of the U. S. Mint for the month of August, 1869:—

	Value.
Gold deposits	$202,569·63
Silver deposits and purchases	101,642·42
Total deposits	$304,212·05

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Fine Bars	....	7,464·03
Total	....	$7,464·03

SILVER.

Dollars	25,000	$25,000·00
Fine Bars	....	5,970·14
Total	25,000	$30,970·14

NICKEL.

Five-cent Pieces	580,000	$29,000·00
Three-cent Pieces	110,000	3,300·00
Total	690,000	$32,300·00

RECAPITULATION.

Silver Coinage	25,000	25,000·00
Base Coinage	750,000	33,000·00
Total No. of Pieces	1,949,150	$58,000·00

Owing to a suspension of the operations for repairs in the Chief Coiner's department, the above statement represents the coinage of but nine working days.

—The following is the statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Philadelphia, for the month of August, 1869:—

1869.	Cr.	
Aug. 1—Balances on hand at this date		$6,878,014·62
Receipts during the month, viz:—		
" 31—Account General Treasury, including Customs	$2,780,620·69	
Post Office Funds	29,625·79	
Interest Fund	.....	
Disburser's Fund	685,704·80	
		3,495,591·28
		$10,373,605·90
Dr.		
Payments during the month, viz:		
" 31—Account General Treasury	$2,332,874·83	
Post Office	89,647·75	
Interest	121,938·80	
Disbursers	658,079·04	
		3,202,540·22
Balance at close of business this day		$7,171,425·68

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1869.

Aug. 1—Balance due to depositors at this date	$3,200·00
" 31—Repayment of depositors during the month	300·00
" 31—Balances due depositors at close of business this day	3,600·00
" 31—Fractional Currency redeemed during the month	183,888·00

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending August 28, 1869 $21,688·91

Previous in 1869	371,940·78
Total in 1869	$393,629·69
To same period in 1868	339,443·48
Increase in 1869	$54,186·21

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.—The Flour market remains quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $5·50@6 for extras; $6·50@7·50 for Northwestern extra family; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do.; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; and $8@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6·50.

The demand for Wheat continues good, and prices are rather firmer. Sales of 5000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·47@1·50; 500 bushels Delaware do. at $1·54; and

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

J. ROSS BROWNE ON CHINA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It appears by a telegram from San Francisco, that Mr. J. Ross Browne contradicts the statement that came by the way of London, to the effect that the Chinese Government had rejected the treaty made by Mr. Burlingame with the United States. We expressed our doubt at the first of the truth of the report. He now says the ratification of the treaty is deferred until the return of the Embassy. So far, then, our ex-Minister to China has been misrepresented. But there can be no question as to what he has written and published over his own signature on China and the Chinese. He thought proper to ventilate his ideas, and we fear his prejudices as well, in a letter addressed to certain British merchants at Shanghae. He has committed a grave mistake in thus assuming an attitude of hostility to the policy of his own country—the country that he was sent to represent in China. His conduct is more reprehensible, too, for having made these foreigners, the British opium traders, who are the bitterest enemies of China, the medium for his publication. Whatever views he might have entertained or wished to express should have been expressed to his own government alone, especially as the policy he discusses and condemns was inaugurated at Washington and followed by a treaty made with the United States that formed the basis of similar treaties with the powers of Europe. Such conduct may seem bold and independent, but it is unwise, indiscreet, and unpatriotic.

His letter, though smoothly and carefully written, lacks grasp of thought. Admitting even what he says to be true, that the Chinese Government does not desire progress or a more free intercourse with the people and nations of America and Europe, and that the object of the Burlingame mission is to prevent such progress rather than to promote it, the cordial reception of the Embassy and the broad and liberal treaties made with it cannot result unfavorably. This was the true policy for the great civilized nations of Europe and America to pursue. It remains to be seen if China will reject the treaties lately made with this and other countries. We have yet to see whether the Chinese Government has resolved, as Mr. Browne intimates, on falling back to its old policy of exclusion and retrogression. We are inclined to think it is not so, and hope it is not. It appears to us that the present government of China has shown too much good sense and liberality to justify the opinion that it would venture to trifle in such a manner with all the great powers of the world. It would be the height of temerity and folly. Prince Kung and the high mandarins that surround him must know such a course would raise a storm of indignation throughout America and Europe not easy to be allayed, and that must in the end be very damaging to China. The Christian nations of the civilized world would do well to try the peace policy with the Chinese. It is magnanimous, broad, liberal, and in accordance with the spirit of the age. If, as Mr. Browne thinks, the Chinese fail to appreciate this, and should resolve to evade or reject the policy of peace and progress, the alternative of war can then be evoked. All Mr. Browne's talk about paganism, pagans, and Christianity smacks very much of the old missionary and opium traders' prejudices, and is outside of the real question at issue. The civilized world of Europe and America will not be trifled with, nor do we think the Chinese Government so stupid as to imagine such a thing. Surely it has seen and felt the power of the great Christian nations too sensibly to make such a mistake. The liberal peace policy inaugurated on the arrival of the Burlingame mission is the true one, if that be practicable. Let it be tried fairly, and then, if it should fail, the great powers can at last resort to force. We must wait the result of present efforts for peace and progress, and are not without hope, notwithstanding Mr. Browne's opinions, that they may prove successful.

THE COWARDLY COUNSELS OF THE NEW YORK "TIMES."

From the N. Y. Sun.

The *Times* urges that we must not recognize the Cubans as belligerents for fear that Spain may make war on the United States! Here is its reasoning:—

"The Cortes will assemble at Madrid on the 15th of September. Whoever is chosen King, and some one probably will be, his first act probably would be a declaration of war, if any decent pretext offered. A concession of belligerent rights to the Cubans would furnish such a pretext. It would rally every Spaniard around the new monarch; it would thrill through the nation; it would hush feuds and suppress local resentments and contention."

Considering that Spain has been making war on the Cubans for the past ten months; that she has exerted her utmost strength to put down a small colony without military or political experience, without arms, without organization, without preparation for fighting, without skill in warfare, without transportation, without a commissariat, without one of the requisites of a successful war, except a just cause, and courage, and heroic devotion, and that, without having fought a single important battle, she is now far less able to subdue them, far weaker and more hopeless than she was at the beginning, we must say that the bugbear with which the *Times* endeavors to scare the people of the United States is one of the most absurd and cowardly bugbears that pusillanimity ever invented to terrify a great nation from the performance of its duty.

Has the *Times* forgotten that within the past six months the Spanish Government has been obliged to contract a new loan, and that the utmost it was able to obtain for fifty millions worth of bonds was fourteen millions of dollars? And this it realized only by appealing to the patriotism of the Spanish people, who gave the money magnanimously, in order that their revolution might not go out in nothingness before it had even tried to establish a government. Since then the financial condition of Spain has grown worse and worse, just as its internal order and its military power have deteriorated and become less and less sure and available; and a new issue of Spanish bonds would to-day hardly bring more than ten cents on the dollar. How, in such a state of pecuniary collapse, and with conspiracies and insurrectionary movements rife in all Spain, can any possible Government of that country declare a war against the United States that will be anything more than merely nominal and contemptible? The empty phantom of such a war may fill every soul in the *Times* office with panic, but it cannot alarm anybody else on this continent.

Besides, is it at all probable that Spain would respond by a declaration of war to our recognition of Cuban belligerency? There is no real reason to suppose it. One by one, between 1810 and 1825, the Spanish-American colonies revolted from the mother country and gained their independence. Every one of them had the sympathy of the United States. We sold them arms, men sailed from our ports to help them, President Adams sent a message to Congress to urge that we should join in an international convention which they proposed to hold at Panama, and we recognized their independence and made treaties of friendship with them. All this did not bring Spain to declare war against us, though she was then stronger and we were very much weaker than now. Is it likely that she will attempt to revenge herself upon us in 1869 for an act of less importance than others that she quietly bore with forty or fifty years ago?

But the real question is not whether we ought to be afraid of war with Spain or not. What the people of this country have to decide, and what in their hearts they have already decided, is this:—Is it right for us to help the Cubans? and is it politic? If it is right and politic, we ought to do it, whether or no it leads to a petty war with a second-rate European power, struggling with bankruptcy, and in the crisis of civic convulsion. Let us state the reasons which we think are conclusive on this subject:—

I. It is right for us to aid the Cubans because they are trying to free themselves from the oppression of a distant, alien European monarchy, and to assert the American principle of the right of self-government.

II. It is right to help them because they are fighting to abolish slavery and the African slave trade, and to establish human rights in place of the infernal atrocities and wrongs of the slave system.

III. It is right to help them to establish a republic in Cuba because we also obtained help from abroad in the hour of our struggle. That fact imposes upon us an obligation to lend our own aid to a neighboring people fighting like the men of Cuba to realize for themselves the benefits of republican independence and democratic self-government.

IV. It is politic to help the Cubans. Cuba belongs, by her geographical position, to the political system of the United States. For half a century our statesmen have perceived and have maintained that we cannot permit that she should pass into the hands of any other power. Indeed, she is destined to become a part of the American Union.

This being so, ought we to stand lazily and cowardly by and see her devastated by a civil war which we can arrest by a word? Ought we to consent that she should be made a desert, that all the work of modern civilization shall be annihilated on her plains and hill sides, as a preliminary to her annexation? We can't see it. On the contrary, it is our duty rather to protect her against the useless barbarism of her enemies, to avert the further destruction of her homes, her mills, her plantations, and to bid the ferocious Spaniard depart from her shores with the whips and fetters of his slaves, and all the apparatus of his odious and intolerable tyranny. Her sons have proved that their antagonists cannot conquer them; and every consideration that should influence statesmen having sense and courage enough for their situation, requires that the Government of the United States should decisively interfere to stop the civil war in Cuba, and maintain the rights of her people without any longer delay.

THE BURLINGAME TREATY.

From the N. Y. World.

"We trust the report is incorrect, which comes to us from Hong Kong, to the effect that the treaty negotiated between this country and China, with such pomp and circumstance, by Mr. Burlingame, has been rejected at Pekin."—*Buffalo Courier.*

We do not share the regret for the loss of the treaty which was so freely expressed by our contemporaries before the publication of Ross Browne's despatch contradicting the report of its rejection. According to Browne, the treaty has not been rejected by the Chinese Government, but its ratification has been postponed until the return of Mr. Burlingame and his embassy. Its fate is really of little consequence, for it is a string of empty verbiage without pith or substance. We should indeed be rather sorry to see Mr. Burlingame's wings clipped and his vanity mortified; and in the fact that the Chinese Government is no hurry to ratify his treaty would seem to indicate that the gushing demonstrative confidence that led to his appointment has undergone some abatement.

Diplomacy of the oratorical, festive order does not, this year and last, seem to be attended with very good luck. Mr. Reverdy Johnson is an able man; he was sent to England on a mission of real importance: in all his dining and complimentary speech-making he never lost sight of the business side of his duties; the treaty he negotiated was a business-like document, which, had it been ratified, would have settled an important controversy. His festive oratory, however unfortunate in its results, was subsidiary to a more solid object, and intended to promote it; whereas Mr. Burlingame's treaty was subsidiary to the display part of his mission. It had no other intelligible purpose than to convey an impression that so much diplomatic cackling was not unaccompanied with the deposit of an egg. It is the emptiest and most meaningless treaty (as we showed on its first publication) that was ever negotiated. Its ratification by the Chinese government would bring no gain; its rejection no loss.

The regret felt in this country at the reported failure of the Burlingame treaty was merely a regret that so much ostentatious festivity and glorification should have borne no fruit. It certainly was not regret at the loss of any advantages which would have been secured by the treaty; for there is not a man in the United States who recollects, or can state, any advantage, of any kind, which would have resulted to this country from its ratification. The treaty, indeed, consists of eight articles; but none of the eight had any meaning that was worth the paper on which the draft of the treaty was written. As for the fuss and festivity, we got the value of that in the enjoyment of it. Like virtue, it was its own reward. We can recollect no recent instance in which fuss and festivity, on an international subject, have realized the hilarious predictions of the after-dinner speeches and effervescing newspaper leaders by which the bubble was blown. When the whole nation gave a wild welcome to Kossuth, it fondly and generously dreamt that it was making a great contribution to Hungarian independence; but not a dollar of the "material aid" given by our enthusiastic citizens to Kossuth ever found its way to Hungary, and the hopes of independence soon after went into a total eclipse and obscuration. In the autumn of 1860, our countrymen, with characteristic ardor and enthusiasm, ran into a frenzy of generous welcome on the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Our orators and editors were pretty unanimous in the opinion that the exuberant hospitality which we lavished on the heir-apparent of the British crown, during those sunny autumn days, would knit the two countries together in bonds of the closest friendship for the residue of two reigns; but before the next spring had put forth its blossoms in our tardy climate, the Queen's Government made haste to recognize the Rebels as belligerents; and from her ports were fitted out the cruisers that destroyed our commerce, and occasioned the claims for damages which are, as yet, neither satisfied nor in a fair way of settlement. Our experience of great explosions of impetuous friendliness should make us a little cautious how we attach to them any other value than belongs to the transient glow and gratification of generous, hospitable feelings. The Burlingame blaze, like so many others, was too much of the tar-barrel order to serve any other purpose than mere festive illumination.

The text of Mr. Burlingame's treaty is all that is needed to show that he had no policy; no errand of a business-like character; no objects to accomplish which were capable of being embodied in specific stipulations between China and the Western nations. The treaty provides for the opening of no new ports, for the removal of no obstructions to trade, for nothing to which our merchants engaged in the China trade attach any importance. It is all the same to them whether the treaty is ratified or rejected. One of its articles stipulates that China may send consuls to this country—a right which she had before, and which there is no probability that she will ever exercise. Another article stipulates that the educational institutions of each country shall be open to the inhabitants of the other! Another stipulates that the inhabitants of neither country shall be forcibly abducted and taken away—a purely imaginary danger as regards citizens of the United States; and if the coolies are in danger of being kidnapped, Congress had already, long before the treaty, passed a law to meet this case. The treaty requires nothing of us on that head which we had not already voluntarily given, and it is ridiculous for the Chinese Government to bind itself by treaty to protect its own subjects. One article of the treaty stipulates for the protection of all religious persuasions in the Chinese empire: but as the treaty of 1858 protects all Christians in China, the people of the United States can feel little interest in Mr. Burlingame's supplementary stipulation. His treaty makes this toleration reciprocal—as if any treaty were necessary for securing religious freedom in the United States! The whole treaty is made up of stipulations equally stupid or nugatory. It permits schools by foreigners in all the parts of China where foreigners are permitted to reside—a privilege which has been conceded and exercised for the last twenty years. There is nothing in the whole draft on which a practical man can lay his finger and say that it is of the slightest consequence; much less that it justifies all the jubilant parade which Mr. Burlingame has made of his wandering embassy.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Chicago *Times*, whose right to be called Democratic none can dispute, propounds an inquiry, which we hope to see frankly answered by some adherent of the same faith:—

"If the Democracy of the North shall adhere to the dead issues of the past, how can the Democratic party remain a national organization, since the whole body of the Southern white people have abandoned the dead issues, and accepted the situation as it is?"

The question is apposite and significant. The Democratic party of the North is at variance with the majority of those who have heretofore constituted the Democratic party of the South—judging of both by their formal action. Changes that are accepted at the South are made a subject of contention in Ohio and Pennsylvania. What Packer and Pendleton, and the conventions that nominated them, denounce as intolerable, has been quietly accepted by their old friends in Virginia and Mississippi. Negro suffrage and the other measures incident to reconstruction by which the Southern people, who experience their operation, have declared their readiness to abide, are made vital issues by Northern Democrats, who suffer nothing from their effects. The matters which furnish pretexts for agitation in these latitudes, and which are always paraded as in the interest of the South, are discarded as of no further moment by the people of that section.

With what propriety can that party claim to be national which in one locality denounces and threatens to overthrow what in another locality its own friends accept and promise to sustain? This, in effect, is the question of the Chicago *Times*, and it is justified by circumstances.

The case might be stated yet more strongly. Southern Democrats do more than accept the situation as it is; they refuse to join the Northern Democracy in the attempt to make the situation otherwise. To this rule there are exceptions. In Georgia and other of the reconstructed States a few violent journals object to the continuance of the alliance which elected Walker in Virginia and Senter in Tennessee; they urge the revival of a Democratic organization proper, and profess a deep interest in the cause of which Packer and Pendleton are consistent representatives. These appeals, however, go unheeded.

We had testimony from Mobile, lately, touching the collapse of the ancient partisanship at the election in that city; and the major portion of the Georgia press, directed by men who stood by the "lost cause" as long as they had an inch of ground to stand upon, are earnest in their condemnation of the movement. They declare plainly that the South feels no interest in the effort to galvanize the dead issues about which Northern Democrats choose to fight. The Macon *Journal* and the Augusta *Constitution* are conspicuous in this attitude. They insist that the South shall devote its energies to the attainment of practical objects, and deride as preposterous the proposition to localize a party organization whose managers are unmindful of the lessons of the time.

From Kentucky proceeds similar counsel. The disposition of Tennessee Democrats to enlist under the standard of Andrew Johnson, and make havoc generally, is manifested in various ways. Talk about repudiation is one of them; the proposal to reject the fifteenth amendment is another: an inclination to revive discrimination against the negro is a third. Indeed, generally, the Democrats of Tennessee are threatening mischief, and the better to accomplish their purpose they are discussing the expediency of forming a distinct party organization. Against this tendency the Louisville *Courier-Journal* protests. No one will suspect it of indifference on the subject. But it has learned to calculate consequences, and to appreciate the folly of reliance upon "bygone epithets," with "a trifle of ancient leaven and a great deal of downright buncombe." The spirit which prompted the query of the Chicago oracle partially animates the Louisville newspaper:—

"There is no victory in dead issues. Nothing short of the Napoleonic will put the South at the front again. None of the old fixities are models. We want 'new vigor—not a new party'—fresh ideas and vital energies, with something positive to offer in room of that which we propose to displace. Above all we cannot afford to stand still, for this is a moving age, and the people will not submit to be bored with platitudes about dead issues."

"Dead issues!" The outcry is against them as applied to the South. And the Northern Democracy, by inscribing them upon the banners of the fall campaign, not only confess their failure to appreciate the force and direction of popular currents, but separate themselves from the Southern people, and reduce their party to a mere sectional organization.

Against this blunder General Rosecrans now remonstrates. His letter to the Ohio committee describes an ideal Democracy which is, by comparison, the severest possible condemnation of the course pursued by the leaders of the party in that State and Pennsylvania. He would have his party make the most of the existing situation, and abandon the desire to upset it. He would maintain inviolate the public credit, and on divers other points would appropriate the Republican policy. It is not surprising that the Ohio managers withheld the letter as long as they could. It is a repudiation by the man whom they declared their first choice of the principles on which, and the manner in which, the canvass for Pendleton is conducted. Regarding Rosecrans as the type of a numerous and influential class of Democrats, it is not easy to escape the conclusion that the party must revise its programme and amend its tactics if it would retain its vitality. "Dead issues" inspire few worshippers.

ALIVE OR DEAD?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The question now arresting the attention of the public—"Is the Democratic party alive or dead?"—is susceptible of opposite answers, according as it is understood. It is the old perplexity of Giles Scroggins, on awaking from a season of alcoholic obfuscation:—"Now, be I Giles Scroggins or ben't I? If I be Giles Scroggins I have lost four good oxen, if I ben't, I have found a cart."

No doubt there will always be a party *called* Democratic, which will hold conventions, and nominate tickets, and sometimes elect them. But the main question is not, "Will there hereafter be a party called Democratic?"—but, "Will it be in principle and essence the party hitherto known by that title?" And this question is not answered by proving that a party will survive that calls itself by the Democratic name.

This party has lately installed some new leaders, who are verifying the old adage, "New lords, new laws." Mr. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, is one of the readiest of these new counsellors. He virtually tells his fellow partisans that the blockheads who want to keep them forever on what we may distinguish as the Nasby platform are entirely behind the age—that, if they wish ever to regain power, they must pitch overboard the negro-hate and kindred anachronisms to which they have hitherto been stupidly clinging, and construct a new platform out of free trade and free rum. General Rosecrans writes them from California that they must quit butting against the national debt, if they don't want to expose the hollow under their skulls where brains ought to be, and present living issues based on generous, progressive ideas. Finally, the Southern "conservatives," having tried keeping underfoot for years, and found it not to pay, have resolved to court the blacks instead of proscribing them, and thus win elections instead of contriving to lose them. And the Northern file-leaders, who were accustomed to take their cue from the South in the well-remembered days of their pride and power, have called a halt, and are evidently perplexed as to their future course.

On the whole, we judge that the Democracy of 1872 will remind the country of that of 1868 by contrast rather than by similarity. It will evince a youthful friskiness and contempt for old fogyism, and insist that it is thoroughly posted as to the time of day. We shall not be surprised to find it nominating a colored Vice-President and clamorous for a conciliation and fraternization of all races and castes. There are no more zealous Christians than are made of veteran reprobates when they do get converted; and we expect to see the Republicans left away in the background whenever Democracy shall see its account in a zealous and sweeping assertion of the inalienable rights of man. And, so far from objecting to this, we shall only insist that they do not claim that they abolished slavery and put down the Rebellion, overcoming the most strenuous resistance of the Republicans. That would be going a trifle too far; but anything short of it we shall endure with sincere patience and bland equanimity.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,

ENGRAVINGS,

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,

PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 13 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 25tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

HAMILTON & COORFER,

3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT,

5 29 3m No. 615 MARKET Street, Philada.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 29

ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,878 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,325 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,189,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,096,604 26.	
	Real Estate	26,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $2356. Estimated value	1,813 0
	Cash in bank $116,150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadon,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel.
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	Edward B. Temple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 106

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1868, $533,279 23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Fredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. F. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28§

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Evernam,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverson,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 25

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets, $3,250,006

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 16

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

A solid, safe, and reliable Company.

Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.

A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,

Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets

8 3 thstu3m P. K. ESLER, General Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

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CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 35

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOINT, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOINT, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.

P. W. SMALTZ,
8 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 1 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mr. William C. Ellison, while riding on a Second and Third street passenger car yesterday, had his pocket picked of $400.

—John Rodgers, twelve years of age, was killed by falling from a coal cart at Cumberland street and Frankford road yesterday afternoon.

—Charles Schramm, residing at Front and Catharine streets, cut his throat last evening, inflicting fatal injuries, it was thought. He was removed to the Hospital. Sickness is supposed to have been the cause.

—Michael Ennis, residing in Aurora street, fell down a hatchway on board a ship, yesterday, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Hospital.

—Charles Cooker, 17 years old, residing near Germantown, was run over last evening on the Germantown Railroad, at Ninth and Brown streets, and died while being taken home. He attempted to jump on the train while in motion, and fell under the car, the wheels passing over him.

—The steamer Wyoming, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, from Savannah, arrived at this port yesterday. She brought a large cargo, and the following list of passengers:—Mrs. A. N. Wilson, two children and servant, J. Gordon Wallace, Gilbert Daniels, W. Caulk, J. H. Burton, J. H. Burton, J. M. Fairbank, James Bramell, and one deck passenger.

—Mr. W. C. Swann, President of the Philadelphia Fountain Society, offers a reward of $100 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who removed the iron vase from the fountain at the corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, and left it mutilated and robbed of its flowers. It is sincerely hoped that the rowdies who committed this outrage will be brought to justice.

—George Kilburn was arrested yesterday by Policeman Nichols, at the shop of Alexander Cook, No. 1842 Ridge avenue, with a lot of carpenters' tools in his possession which he had just stolen from a new building. Charles W. Cline, a house carpenter, had gone to the shop of Alexander Cook to purchase a tool, and while there found several tools which had been stolen from him a day or two before, and saw defendant there with other stolen property which he had brought to sell. Kilburn was thereupon taken into custody, and William Cook, a son of Alexander, was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods. Both had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday. Kilburn was held for trial, and William Cook for a further hearing.

—John Burns, Samuel Torrance, and Joseph Roberts, who were arrested on the charge of being concerned in the assault on private watchman Daniel Kendig, on the night of the 1st of August, had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday. The prosecutor, who was so badly beaten that he was considered in a critical condition, was only able to leave his house yesterday, and he appeared at the Central Station with his head and jaws bandaged, an evidence of the violence of the assault. Mr. Kendig identified Burns and Torrance as having been the parties who assaulted him. Roberts had nothing to do in the matter. The latter was discharged and the other defendants were bound over to answer.

—S. Bernheim, a young man, who was arrested on Monday on the charge of obtaining or of attempting to obtain goods by false representations, had a final hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday. To one of the persons he called on to get a bill of goods, he stated that M. Bernheim, on North Eighth street, had sent him, and to another, that Fenstmann & Kauffmann had ordered him to procure goods for them. There was testimony that no such authority had been given to him. He was very anxious to take the goods, and he was permitted to do so by one of the dealers, who sent a person after him to see that it was all right. Hiram Ward, of North Second street, who was selected as one of the victims, declined to let the goods be taken by Bernheim, but sent his porter with them. They came back, when the deception was discovered. The accused was committed for trial.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133¾.

—Wagon trains are still frequently attacked by Indians in New Mexico.

—The next New York State Democratic Convention will be held at Syracuse on September 2.

—The trouble in the mining regions about Scranton has ended, and to-day work will be resumed.

—John Fields, the Williamsport, Pa., murderer, was convicted of murder in the first degree, at the above place, yesterday.

—Charles M. Russell, a Canadian burglar and incendiary, escaped from the custody of a police officer at Rochester yesterday.

—It is rumored that the Erie Railroad Company have purchased a controlling interest in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

—The recent rains in Maryland have only been sufficient to wet the ground and aid vegetation. Rivers and creeks are as empty as ever.

—L. G. Riggs, an editor of Meriden, Connecticut, was horsewhipped in that city yesterday, by Wilber F. Parker, whom he had criticized in his paper.

—Minister Sickles is instructed to negotiate with the Spanish Government for the freedom of Cuba; the Cubans to pay for the Spanish forts, public buildings, etc.

—A point has been raised in Washington, and law adduced to support it, that Secretary Boutwell has no right to have money printed outside of the Treasury Department.

—The freight depot of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, at Quincy, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Between twenty and thirty loaded cars were also destroyed.

—W. J. Saville, the drug clerk who killed Mrs. Morton, in Boston, some time ago, by giving her laudanum instead of rhubarb, is under bonds of $2000 to appear and be tried for manslaughter.

—J. H. Estell, the reputed proprietor of the Savannah *News*, a rebel newspaper, yesterday committed an unprovoked assault upon the Deputy Postmaster of that city, on account of some trouble about mail matter.

—The Directors of the First National Bank of Albany, N. Y., find fault and will probably bring charges against their Cashier, Adam Van Allen. Mr. Van Allen remains in the city, and says he will face any charges brought against him.

—Ninety-seven thousand five hundred dollars in the issue of fractional currency was, yesterday, received at the Treasury Department from the Bank Note Printing Company. Several thousand dollars were thrown out as being too poorly printed for circulation.

—The report that General Sickles was authorized to present a proposition to the Spanish Government providing for the abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba, her representation in the Cortes, and recognition of the insurgents, is denied by the President and Secretary Fish.

Foreign Affairs.

—An insurrectionary manifesto is being circulated in France.

—English crops will be very large, and the price of cereals is declining.

—The London *Standard* says the Harvards were beaten by the Englishmen's style.

—Napoleon is again in fair health, and yesterday worked with Forcade de la Roquette.

—Don Carlos has sailed for England, at present despairing of making an uprising in Spain.

—Eugenie will remain a few days at Ajaccio, and will return to Paris between the 3d and 9th of September.

—Loring, Fay, and Blaikie, of the Harvards, and Elliot, their boat-builder, will leave Liverpool on Saturday for home.

—The Empress Eugenie is reported lying sick at Ajaccio. The Prince Imperial will, therefore, attend the Napoleonic festivities alone.

FIRES.

Earle's Gallery Destroyed—A Livery Stable in Ruins.

Last evening, a few minutes before 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive establishment of James S. Earle & Sons, importers of looking-glasses, oil paintings, etc., at No. 816 Chesnut street. Smoke was first seen coming from the third story windows, but when the doors were broken in, the first floor was one mass of flames. The fire, owing to the combustible nature of the contents, spread with frightful rapidity, and in a few moments the entire structure was enveloped. The firemen were on the ground in large numbers, and were actively engaged from the beginning to the close of the conflagration. The Messrs. Earle had a large stock on hand, consisting of looking glasses, oil paintings, prints and picture frames, valued at $65,000, which was almost totally destroyed. On this there are insurances sufficient to cover the loss, in the Union, Mutual, Pennsylvania, North American, Liverpool and London, and Royal Insurance Companies. The real estate is owned by Mr. James S. Earle,, and No. 816 Chesnut street, which extends through to Sansom street, is valued at $75,000, covered by insurances chiefly in the Pennsylvania Fire and Hand-in-Hand.

The building in Sansom street, on the east of the principal establishment, is owned and occupied by Mr. Earle, and it is used for a frame manufactory. This was not burned, but the stock is damaged by water. The only other occupant of the Earle building was Mr. S. B. Waugh, portrait painter, who had a room in the third story. His loss is not known, but it is believed not to be heavy. The structure was a handsome brown-stone fronted one, and was erected by Mr. Earle to suit his business, after the great fire which destroyed the Chinese Museum and other valuable properties.

No. 814, a handsome three-story structure, was occupied on the first floor and basement by J. W. Scott & Co., as a gentleman's furnishing store. Their loss could not be estimated, as a great deal of their stock was saved from injury by the insurance patrol. They are fully insured.

The remainder of the building was in possession of Whittaker & Co., photographers, whose loss is estimated at $3500; no insurance. A portion of the second floor was fitted up by Dr. J. J. Strawn as an office, whose loss amounts to $500; no insurance.

Another portion of the same floor was occupied by Leak & Smith, Masonic mark engravers. Their loss is supposed to be small. On the same floor, a Mr. Walker was doing business as agent for Hitchcock's Dime Music. The greater part of his stock was saved, and his loss is probably small. The building is owned by Mrs. Deborah F. Walton.

The above losses were from water alone.

No. 818 is occupied by Mr. John Wannamaker, clothier, who fortunately sustained but little damage, and that by water alone, the fire not reaching the building. The loss will not exceed $5000, and that is covered by insurance. The real estate is owned by Mr. J. H. Brown, of New York.

The carpets, furniture, etc., of the dwelling of Mr. Horace Tuttle, No. 809 Sansom street, were damaged to the extent of about $250 by a line of hose, which was run through his house to reach the rear of the burning building.

We regret to state that the fire was attended by loss of life. Mr. Alfred Hopple, a member of the Diligent Hose Company, fell from a roof in the rear of the Earle building into an area, in which there was three feet of water, and was so severely injured that he died in about an hour afterwards. Deceased resided in Sergeant street. He leaves a family.

Charles Carroll, residing near Second and Spruce streets, fell into the cellar of Earle's building and was burned about the arms. He was taken to the Hospital.

John Ward, a member of the Hibernia Engine Company, fell from a back building, and fractured a leg and an arm, besides being severely injured about the head.

William Myers, a member of the Washington Hose and ook Hand Ladder Company, was severely injured, occasioned by falling from a ladder.

Several other firemen were slightly injured by falls, and two of them were hurt by a falling ladder. They were taken from the ground before their names could be learned.

—About 11 o'clock last night the extensive livery and exchange stable of David Worthington, on Broad street, above Wallace, was discovered to be on fire. The building was a two-story brick structure, and had a frontage of about forty feet. It was also used as a flour and feed store. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon the entire place was reduced to ruins. At the time of the breaking out of the fire there were about forty horses in the stable, of which number only two were rescued. The loss, which is very great, could not be ascertained, as it is not known what, if any, insurance there was upon the building. Several of the horses were the property of private individuals.

—Jane Austen's Life will have, we may suppose, the pleasant interest of an idyl. That of the late Miss Mitford will have (probably) details of a less tender quality, for some of the stern dramas of life fell to her share. The "Memoirs of Miss Mitford," another of the forthcoming biographies, will bear on the title-page the name of the Rev. Guy L'Estrange. It is understood, however, that he has an excellent colleague in the work in the person of Rev. Mr. Harness.

—The next Life in Dean Hook's series of Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury will be that of Cardinal Pole. The subject is one of such mingled difficulty and delicacy, that considerable curiosity is felt as to the way in which it will be treated by the author. This work will be ready by the winter.

—Sir Henry James has received orders to copy the Black Letter "Prayer Book," 1638, with its marginal MS. notes, by his photo-zincographic process. One hundred copies of this "Prayer-Book" will be printed for the Ritual Commissioners, and sold by them,

—The Macon branch of the National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company has now on deposit $15,000, belonging to three hundred depositors.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 24	MOON RISES	9 11
SUN SETS	6 33	HIGH WATER	10 44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUNBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Aug. 14
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 19
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 19
China	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Aug. 21
America	Havre	New York	Aug. 21
Saxonia	Havre	New York	Aug. 21
European	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Aug. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 24
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 2
C. of Dublin	New York	Antwerp	Sept. 3
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 4
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 2
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 3
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 3
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 4
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 6
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 7
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. Ship Virginia, Campbell, Liverpool, P. Wright & Sons.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

N. G. barque Express, Darmer, Stettin, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Henrietta, Clark, Portsmouth, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 72 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. A. N. Wilson, two children, and servant, S. Gordon Wallace, Gilbert Daniels, W. Caulk, J. H. Burton, J. M. Fairbank, James Bramell, and one deck passenger.

Br. schr J. N. Miller, Dunbar, 16 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Dallett & Son—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr R. J. Conner, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of July, 1869, as compared with the same period in 1868:

	1869. For.	Coast.	Total.	1868. For.	Coast.	Tot
Ships	5	..	5	3	..	3
Steamships	1	..	1	3	..	3
Barques	20	..	20	21	2	23
Brigs	24	..	94	26	10	36
Schooners	21	1144	1165	17	784	801
Sloops	..	703	703	..	622	622
Steamers	..	549	549	..	400	400
Barges	..	1206	1206	..	225	225
Boats	..	1821	1821	..	993	993
Total	71	5523	5594	70	2540	2610

MEMORANDA.

Ship Dover, Stiltpin, entered out at Liverpool 18th ult. for Philadelphia.

Ship Onni, Dannevig, for Philadelphia from London, sailed from Deal 17th ult.

Ship Queen Victoria, Landers, sailed from Liverpool 17th ult for Philadelphia, and was off the Skerries 19 A. M. 18th.

Ship Bazaar, Jefferson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Milfordhaven 16th ult., would discharge part of cargo and get repaired.

Ship Robert Roak, Jolly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.

Ship Mercer Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 29th ultimo.

Barque Providence, Coalfleet, entered out at London 18th ult. for Philadelphia.

Barque Andes, Shepherd, hence, at Portland 29th ult.

Barque A. W. Weston, Dawes, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Dunnore East 14th ult.

Barque Savannah, Knowlton, hence, at Cardiff 14th ult via Havre.

Brig Caroline D. Kelley, Adams, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, hence, at Portland 29th ultimo.

Schr J. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, at New York 30th ult. from Georgetown, D. C.

Schrs Maggie J. Chadwick and Mary G. Hollins, hence, at Alexandria 30th ult.

Schr Ella R. Raines, Avery, hence, at Norfolk 29th ult.

Schr J. McShain, hence, at Alexandria 30th ult., and sailed again to return.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 28th ult.

Schrs Laura Robinson, Robinson, and Paugusset, Whaples, hence, at New Haven 28th ult.

Schr Pioneer, Brewer, hence, at Baltimore 28th ult.

Schr Hickman, Small, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 30th ult.

Schrs Josephine, Kinney, hence for Fall River, and John Perry, Ryder, hence for New Haven, at New York 30th ult.

Schrs A. Heath, Williams, and Richard Peterson, English, hence, at Salem 27th ult.

Schrs Jessie W. Knight, Flinn; Kate E. Rich, Church, and Lizzie A. Watson, Watson, sailed from Salem 27th ult. for Philadelphia.

Schrs A. Hammond, Paine; Giraffe, Parker; and Iona, Kendall, hence, at Salem 28th ult.

Schrs Aid, Smith; Hattie Baker, Crowell; and M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, sailed from Salem 28th ult. for Philadelphia.

Schrs George R. Conover, Robbins, from Providence, and Morning Light, Ireland, from Norwich, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 30th ult.

Schrs M. & E. Henderson, Price, hence, at Portsmouth 27th ult.

Schrs Hiawatha, Lee, and Florence N. Tower, Perry, hence, at Newburyport 28th ult.

Schr Robert J. Mercer, King, hence, at Newburyport 29th ult.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 29th ult.

Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, hence for Stonington, at Newport 29th ult., with mainsail split.

Schr Morning Star, Lynch, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fastnet 28th ult.

Schr Pearl, hence for Boston, at Newport 29th ult.

Schrs J. M. Vance, Anderson; Althea, Smith; Dirigo, Snow; and R. W. Tull, Robbins, hence, at Boston 28th ultimo.

Schrs L. A. Johnson, Mahlman; Lady Ellen, Somers; and Onward, Bunker, hence, at Salem 29th ult.

Schr H. W. Macaulay, Hubbard, hence, at Danvers 23d ultimo.

Schr J. W. Hall, of Philadelphia, was at Dutch Island P. M. 28th ult.

Schrs Preference, Thurston; Abbie Pitman, Lambert; Hannah Blackman, Jones; Benjamin Strong, Brown; George Fales, Little; Village Queen, Tillottson; and W. D. Cargill, Kelley, hence, at Providence 28th ult.

Schrs L. A. May, Baker; E. A. Graham, Graham; Irone E. Merservey, Wall; Billow, Banks; Julia A. Garrison, Smith; Rhodella Blew, Vanaman; and William Capes, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 28th ult.

Schr Breeze, Merrin, at Providence 28th ult. from Trenton.

Schrs Arthur Burton, Frisbee, William [illegible], Brown, sailed from Providence 28th ult. for Philadelphia.

Schrs American Eagle, Shaw; Triumph, Chester; Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold; and M. Sowell, Frisbee, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Schr B. F. Reeves, Branner, hence, from Providence 28th ult.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES

AND

COOKING RANGES.

1,461,600

Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

PERFECT SUCCESS.

It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead,

AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.

The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.

An examination is solicited.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CHAS. WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET,

8 27 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2120 CHESNUT Street. 113wfm

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, September 4, at 1 P. M.
City of London (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

	Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y

or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, September 2, at 4 P. M.,

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,

1 27tf No. 330 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

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T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

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No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,

5 8§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 9§ No. 132 South Wharves.

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GARDNER & FLEMING,

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A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

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EASTON & McMAHON,

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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 6 3§

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 2. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property, consisting of

BEDDING, CLOTHING, AND DRESSINGS,

among which will be found the following, viz.:—

3,000 Bed Sacks.
2,500 Blankets.
4,000 Counterpanes.
4,000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers.
4,500 Hair Pillows.
5,000 Pillow Cases.
8,000 Linen Sheets.
15,000 Drawers.
25,000 Shirts.
3,000 Socks.
10,000 dozen Roller Bandages.

Also—

Napkins.
Cotton and Woollen Tape.
Picked Lint.
Cotton Wadding.
Red Flannel.
Saddlers' Silk.
Linen Thread.
14,000 pounds of Condensed Milk.
20,000 pounds of Beef Extract.

All the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues containing full particulars ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,

Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army. 8 30 6t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.

R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

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WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.

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AND

NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,

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NORNY'S TASTELESS

Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.

5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND REOPENING.

RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA

For a season of Ten Nights and Two Matinees.

CAROLINE M. BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, SEPT. 6.

The following artists are engaged:—Messrs. Haigh, Drayton, Bewley, Peakes, Arnold, White and Birch; Mesdames Blanche Ellerman, Caroline M. Bernard, Annie Kemp Bowler, Anna Mischka.

REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY.....FAUST
TUESDAY.....FRA DIAVOLO
WEDNESDAY.....IL TROVATORE
THURSDAY.....BOHEMIAN GIRL
FRIDAY.....FRA DIAVOLO
SATURDAY (Matinee).....MARITANA

Box sheets now open at Trumpler's Music Store, and at the Academy Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Family Circle, &c., Amphitheatre, 25c. J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treas.

S. BEHRENS.....CONDUCTOR

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

THIS EVENING,

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF

KATIE BARKER.

She will appear in her own Drama of

LITTLE SNOW BIRD.

MR. E. HARLAND in his champion Skating Scene.

The beautiful ROSALIE JACK in her charming character of LITTLE NELL, with song,

"LITTLE NELL'S APPEAL."

The American prodigy,

Master JULIAN REED,

in his wonderful songs, dances and imitations of celebrated Actors.

FRIDAY EVENING,

BENEFIT OF

ROSALIE JACK.

LITTLE NELL MATINEE SATURDAY.

Admission, 75, 50, and 25 cents. 1t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 1,

Last week of the charming Actress and Vocalist, and the eminent Comedian,

HARRY AND ROSE WATKINS,

(Formerly Miss Rosina Shaw),

Who will appear in the beautiful play of

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.

Kathleen Mavourneen (with songs).....ROSE WATKINS

Terrence O'Moore.....Mr. H. WATKINS

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF HARRY WATKINS,

When will be presented the great drama of

THE COLLEEN BAWN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.

Business Agent and Treasurer.....JOSEPH D. MURPHY

THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.

H. B. Farnie's Localized Burlesque,

SINBAD THE SAILOR,

with New Scenery by Charles Hawthorne.

Miss LYDIA THOMPSON as SINBAD and THE GIRL OF THE P

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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

DEAD AND LIVE ISSUES.

The Democracy are profoundly agitated by the question whether they shall adhere to dead issues or seek to gain power by a vigorous discussion of live ones. The difference in their ranks on this subject is nearly as wide as the difference between two distinct party organizations; and as it is now manifested in nearly every section of the country, the quarrel is decidedly interesting and important. In Pennsylvania a sort of compromise was effected. The dead-issue men constructed the platform and pledged the party to go on fighting for State rights and against the ratification of the fifteenth amendment in the most approved old-fashioned style; while Packer, seeing, with Yankee shrewdness, the folly of a contest of this description, wholly ignored the platform, and invited support solely on account of his professed desire to purge the State government of imbecility, extravagance, and corruption. In Ohio another attempt was made to carry water on both shoulders. The dead-issue men made a platform embodying their ideas, and placed upon it a live-issue candidate, General Rosecrans, but he, instead of following Packer's example of accepting the nomination and spitting on the platform, declined the nomination, and made a declaration of principles directly opposite to those which the Ohio Democracy are now attempting to maintain under the leadership of Pendleton.

He warned the party against the leadership of fossils, and plainly intimated that if they were not forced to the background, it would not only fail to regain power but richly deserve defeat. In Massachusetts, as the prospect is desperate in any event, John Quincy Adams has been permitted to conduct the campaign on the live issue plan, without opposition, and he politely informs those who adhere to the old system of operations that they are as foolish as General Lee would be in marshalling Rebel troops on the battle-field of Antietam to fight over the old struggle, when no possible good to a dead cause could result from his stupid proceedings. In New York, the quarrel between the Belmontonians and the Tweedites for the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, while it involves various personal issues, also hinges, to a considerable extent, on the live and dead issue controversy. The *World*, which would gladly infuse common sense into the councils of its party, defends Belmont, while Pomeroy's New York *Democrat*, which seeks to perpetuate the quarrels in which the Rebels and the Democracy have been so badly defeated, insists that Tweed shall lead the forces of the party on to a new Appomattox. Even in Kentucky the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, mindful of the necessities of the hour, advocates an advanced policy, for which it is denounced by its rural contemporaries, and in other Southern States the shrewd Democratic leaders find great difficulty in forcing their stubborn adherents to prepare to "accept the situation" cordially, when their revengeful feelings prompt them to keep on butting their heads against a stone wall forever. The fight is really between mind and matter. Both factions desire the triumph of the Democratic party, but the dead issue men have not yet fully comprehended the imperative necessity of an abandonment of repudiation, secession, and antagonism to the fifteenth amendment. They think, with Shylock, that they might as well lose life as the means whereby they live, and that no defeat can be more dreadful in its consequences than a voluntary surrender of their favorite principles. They cannot realize that Democracy, as they understand it, is dead past all hope of resurrection, and that the organization can only gain strength by seeking it in fresh fields and pastures new.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

As was anticipated, the reports that come from Hong Kong and Shanghai about the rejection of the Burlingame treaty by the Chinese authorities, have been branded as a falsehood, manufactured out of the whole cloth. Mr. J. Ross Browne denies that the treaty was rejected, and states that its ratification was only deferred until the return of the Embassy. Mr. Burlingame, for his part, has telegraphed to our Government that it was well understood by him and explained to Mr. Seward and others, that none of the treaties which he might conclude with foreign powers would be ratified by the Chinese Government until his return. During his visit to the United States he had interviews with prominent inventors and railroad men, and made arrangements for them to visit China on his return, explaining to them that it would be useless to commence business operations until the treaties were approved.

Mr. J. Ross Browne, with regard to the personal charges brought against himself, denies that he has ever disparaged Mr. Burlingame or his embassy, or attempted in any way to interfere with their functions. He, however, thinks that the old law of force will alone influence the Chinese Government, or make it respect the rights of foreigners, thus sustaining the opinions which he expressed in his ill-advised address to the Shanghai traders. Mr. Browne has proved very conclusively that he is not the right man to be entrusted with such a delicate and responsible mission as that to China; with all his California prejudices against the Chinese in full force; it will an easy matter for the British residents to win him over to their interests, and his conduct proves the wisdom of Grant's administration in ordering his prompt recall. Mr. Browne's failure, too, proves the necessity for sending out a clear-headed and practical statesman to occupy Mr. Burlingame's position—one who will have no prejudices to gratify, and who will exert himself to promote friendly feelings between the two countries. It is evident that the President is fully impressed with the importance of this mission, and that his delay in appointing a successor to Mr. Browne is caused by the difficulty of finding the right man for the place. Among the candidates who have been mentioned is Colonel William B. Mann, and we scarcely think that the President could make a better selection. Mr. Mann has ability and energy, and in such an office as this he would have no friends to reward or enemies to punish. There are good reasons why Mr. Mann should have this appointment. He is a pupil of William B. Reed, fully posted in all the ideas of that gentleman with regard to Chinese policy, and he would seem to be the properest person in the world to occupy the only position in which Mr. Reed ever did himself much credit. We hope that the President will nominate Mr. Mann to the Chinese mission, and if he can also manage to send out with him General C. H. T. Collis as Secretary of Legation, he will provide for a gallant soldier, who thinks that his services have not been sufficiently rewarded, and at the same time do a favor to the Republicans of Pennsylvania that will ever be most gratefully remembered. The Chinese have the reputation of being a shrewd, cunning, and far-reaching people, but if they can get ahead of Mann and Collis in any way, they will show more sharpness than they have ever yet had credit for. By all means let the President send these two gentlemen out to China: it would seem as if the mission were specially devised for them, so well fitted are they for it.

The Chinese mission is one that would do Mr. Mann honor, and that he would be proud to accept; and Mr. Collis would undoubtedly jump at the chance of going along as Secretary of legation. The President does not have an opportunity like this every day, to kill two birds with one stone, and we hope that he will avail himself of it.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

Those who notice changes in the educational systems of our country must have observed the reaction which has taken place in regard to scientific training. When the cry was first raised against the classical curriculum, many colleges modified their regular instruction, throwing out Greek and Latin, to make room for modern languages, and shortening the time devoted to several other studies, in order to introduce purely technical subjects. The evil of this plan was at once evident. Students in such colleges, who sought classical or other literary instruction, were obliged to go elsewhere, and, but for the obstinate conservatism of certain institutions, would now have been left with only "Hobson's choice." The determination, however, with which the "old fogies" adhered to their convictions in favor of a liberal course for the general degree of B. A., and the zeal they displayed in disseminating the principles on which they based these convictions, produced the reaction to which we allude. In no sense a formal compromise, this adjustment of opinion has been rather a natural result of reform—a perception, by the radical side, of how extreme their position was, and, by the slower-moving body, of good even in radicalism. The issue has been the entire separation of the two courses, except so far as students of either department attend the special lectures of the other. The scientific student graduates, but only after a strict examination, as "Bachelor of Science," not "of Arts," and is in every respect—grade, qualifications for admission and graduation, subjects of examination, etc.—as distinct a member of the college or university as are the law or theological graduates.

The advantages of this system are obvious. The young man whose life is to be apart from science does not care to study civil engineering; one whose age or slender means prevent his prefacing his scientific with purely literary studies, does not wish an extended acquaintance with Latin or Greek; while, in many cases, students do not wish to graduate first as Bachelors of Arts, and then seek technical preparation for the scientific professions, as students of law, medicine, or theology do. Where the academical and scientific courses are distinct, all three classes of students are afforded ample opportunities, and yet no violence is done to either science or letters. The world gains educated men in mechanical pursuits, but loses none in the other walks of life.

By the early endowment of scientific schools, Yale, Harvard, and a number of other colleges have done much to prove both the value of these adjuncts to the regular curriculum and untenability of the more radical position against the old culture. Secondly, they have improved upon the merely technical colleges, like the Polytechnic of our own city, and the Rensselaer Institute at Troy; for they afford chances of general literary study to non-graduates of the academical department, which the latter institutions cannot offer. Philadelphia has as yet done but little for scientific education, though here, if anywhere, schools of this character were to be expected. The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have for two years promised such a department, if our many wealthy and liberal mechanics and manufacturers would supply the necessary means for its support. Their determination to fulfil their pledge appears in the strenuous efforts they are making, in the face of their poverty, to extend this portion of their work. Still greater changes are to be inaugurated, we learn, at the opening of the new term on September 15. It is pleasant to think that a city proverbially liberal must ultimately do its full duty in this as in every good cause.

The Reason Why.—"Why," naively asks the New York *World*, "don't the radical papers tell us something about the President who 'swings round the circle?'" Simply because the President who happens to be "swinging round the circle" just at present has some regard for decency and propriety. He does not stop at every town that lies in his path to get off an inane political tirade, to abuse the co-ordinate branches of the Government, to bandy words with roughs and ragamuffins, and to make himself generally a disgrace to the country. That's the reason why none of the radical papers see fit to abuse the President for endeavoring to keep cool in the dog-days by "swinging round the circle."

THE CUBAN POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The many rumors which have been circulated from time to time declaring that the administration proposed to buy Cuba from Spain, or endorse Cuban bonds, are now positively denied on apparently good authority. The main feature of Grant's domestic policy is close attention to the collection of the revenues, and the dismissal of superfluous officials, and the beneficial results of this policy would speedily be neutralized if money was to be saved in our own country only to replenish the treasury of Spain.

It is alleged that General Sickles has been instructed to request the recognition of Cuban independence, with the understanding that an impartial commission is to place a just valuation upon the governmental buildings, forts, and other public property which would be turned over to the revolutionists, and that the latter are to pay this sum to the mother country.

This is a plain, common sense way of settling the difficulty, which deserves consideration, whether it has been officially suggested or not, and it would promote the real interests of all parties. The greatest obstacle to its adoption will arise from Spanish pride, and when we remember how hostile the loyal portion of the American people were to every form of foreign intervention as well as to the disintegration of the Republic during our own contest, we need not be astonished at the reluctance of the successors of Ferdinand and Isabella to surrender, at our bidding, the last jewel in the mighty diadem of colonial possessions which were won three centuries ago.

Reason and policy, however, rather than tradition, now control the practical movements of mankind. The new rulers of Spain are so sadly beset with difficulties at home that they have few soldiers and no money to spare for a protracted conflict abroad, and if Cuba is to continue to be, as at present, an elephant on their hands, they cannot afford to keep her, and every dollar rescued from the wreck will be a clear gain.

THE SABINE HOAX.

The terrific story about the mutiny on board of the practice ship Sabine at Cherbourg, and the execution of six of the conspirators at the yard-arm, turns out to be a gigantic canard. A note from the American legation in Paris pronounces the story to be utterly without foundation. If the matter is investigated it will probably be discovered, as we suggested yesterday, that the whole affair is the invention of the midshipmen attached to the Sabine for the purpose of hoaxing some inquisitive picker-up of items at Cherbourg. These young gentlemen probably had little idea that their blood-thirsty yarn would unwind itself clear across the Atlantic, and it is not difficult to imagine their felicity when they discover the sensation it created here. The whole story was so manifestly improbable, not to say impossible, that it is a matter for surprise that the Associated press agent did not take some little pains to discover the truth before sending it over the cable. But the European news collectors, as we know by repeated experiences, are not the brightest witted individuals in the world, and this particular gentleman seems to have swallowed hook, bait, line, sinker, fishing-rod, and all, without hesitation.

"Let us Have Peace!"—The Boston *Post* intimates that another jubilee is about to burst upon the world. It states that "the Coliseum is destined to be the centre of a greater attraction and excitement than has yet been experienced within its walls. We shall not say in what manner, but 'things is working.' Somebody will be made rich, and a great many persons made happy." This plainly squints towards a repetition of the Gilmore uproar on a scale even more stupendous than the first. We are sorry for Boston for two reasons. In the first place, we regret that the aching ears of the Hubbites are again to be oppressed with an intolerable din; and in the second place, we sympathize with Boston because even if it should succeed in raising a greater row than it did last summer, it will not and cannot possibly approximate the grand clatter which is promised Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1876, active preparations for which are already in progress.

Revenue Returns of New Jersey.—The official statistics of the income tax and the internal revenue collected in the several districts of New Jersey during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, show a prosperous condition of business in our neighbor State. The figures are as follows:—

	Income Tax.	*Total Taxes.*
First District	$124,766·71	$344,489·86
Second District	198,139·67	411,037·05
Third District	263,221·53	581,925·49
Fourth District	298,045·44	536,019·99
Fifth District	765,668·30	3,792,362·11
Totals	$1,649,841·65	$1,918,889·81

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRAYER FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT.—The first of a series of weekly Union Prayer and Exhortation Meetings will be held at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, September 6, at 4 o'clock, to continue one hour. All invited. 1t

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to make grateful acknowledgment of many kind services rendered us at the recent fire. Our thanks are especially due to the admirable fire department of the Continental Hotel, to which, under the skilful direction of J. E. Kingsley, Esq., proprietor of the Continental, we are undoubtedly indebted for the preservation of our buildings. We are also debtors to the Insurance Patrol and its President, Atwood Smith, Esq., who personally superintended its operations, for the efficient manner in which they guarded the heavy stock with which our house was stored.

To the Philadelphia Fire Department for the careful and considerate manner in which its members conducted themselves; to the Police for their close attention and protection, and to Mr. George W. Haverstick and others, who remained on duty from the commencement of the fire through the entire night, we gratefully return our thanks.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
1t Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

Troy, Bradford county.....Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, " .....Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county.....Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, M. C. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
8 30 19t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1869.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 WILLOW Street, the following distillery, apparatus, and appurtenances, viz.:—

4 Steam Engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc.

The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue.

JAMES N. KERNS,
8 28 10t Deputy Collector and Distraining Officer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26t

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su officina calle Nueva (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally 2 4 tu th f s

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Representative, Fourth District,
JOSEPH BREADY. 8 31 6t*

CLOTHING.

HURRAH! BOYS!! SCHOOL!!!

... to go to school again;
Holidays done!
Come, boys, can't complain;
Had a jolly run.
Come, boys; slates and books;
Study now, like fun;
Merry faces; pleasant looks;
Glad school's begun?

Good clothes to wear to school;
Warranted to wear;
(Now the days are getting cool);
Won't split nor tear.
All the boys that we know,
Ask their fathers, all,
Please to hurry up and go
TO GREAT BROWN HALL.

Hurry up, parents; don't be slow! Johnny and Jack, and Jim and Joe, as every respectable father knows, need good, strong school clothes. Clothes that are strong, clothes that are stout, that will last you long, before wearing out.

Come, bring the youngsters, one and all, and we'll rig them out CHEAP,

AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1869.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that after the 1st of September a penalty of One per Cent. will be added to all city taxes then unpaid.

On and after the 30th instant this office will be open from 9 to 3 o'clock. JOHN M. MELLOY,
9 1 4t Receiver of Taxes.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

City Warrants registering to 45,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
9 1 3t City Treasurer.

THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPTEMBER 17 and 18, affords the best opportunity of the year for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century. 9 1 4t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 654 CHESNUT Street. 2 4t

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RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

MATCH $250.

Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track.

R. P. STETSON names s. g. LAMPLIGHTER.
OWNER names b. s. AMERICAN JACKSON.
Omnibuses start from Library street at 2½ P. M.
Admission, One Dollar. 1t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

Purse and Stakes, $500.

Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track.

M. GOODIN, s. g. HARRY D.
J. TURNER, b. g. VICTOR PATCHEN.
A. JOHNSON, br. s. G. M. PATCHEN, Jr.
Omnibuses leave Library street at 2 o'clock.
Admission, $1. 9 1 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FALL MEETING.

$10,000 Premiums in 3 Days. 47 Horses Entered.

First Day, Tuesday, September 7, 1869.

PURSE No. 1, $1000—Horses that have never beaten 3 minutes. Ten (10) entries same day.
PURSE No. 2, $2500—Horses that have never beaten 2·25. Four (4) entries.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
PURSE No. 3, $1000—Horses that have never beaten 2·45. Eight (8) entries.
SAME DAY.
PURSE No. 4, $2000—For horses that have never beaten 2·30. Nine (9) entries.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, Sept. 9.
PURSE No. 5, $1000—For horses that have never beaten 2·35. Thirteen (13) entries.
SAME DAY.
PURSE No. 6, $2500—Free for all horses. Three (3) entries—American Girl, Lady Thorne, and Goldsmith's Maid.

Omnibuses will run every hour from Broad and Prime streets, commencing at 6 o'clock A. M., and every ten minutes, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

Cars leave the New York Depot, West Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, via Greenwich Point Branch, returning at 6 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at principal hotels and at the Office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street.

Horses will be called at 2 o'clock. Trotting commences at 2·15.

Restaurant on the ground.

Members and subscribers are respectfully requested to waive their privilege. Free list suspended.

Ladies not admitted without charge.

Tickets, $1. WILLIAM AMER, President.
R. STEEL, Secretary, No. 144 S. FOURTH St. 9 1 4t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
21 mws rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of

BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 6 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY

PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, Adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant

ART GALLERY.

Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the c[illegible] 22 mwf6p

WANTS.

WANTED, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH and Nineteenth, and Market and Pine, a small three-story brick house, with attics and back buildings, in perfect order, not to cost more than from $8000 to $10,000. Address, with particulars, Box 1629, Phila. P. O. 9 1

WANTED—50,000 HOGSHEAD HOOPS, 14 feet long. A. C. ROBERTS,
1t* No. 2 DECATUR Street.

THE IMPROVED

BALTIMORE

Fire-Place Heater,

With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with

MR. S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,

For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,

JOHN S. CLARK,
NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.

Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 1mrp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 29 ly

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Governmental Expenditures for August —Nose Pulling in Boston—Attempt to Rob a Bank Safe— Spain and the President.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Crime and Misdemeanors in the "Hub"— Eclipse of the Great Nose-Pulling Feat—A Report Confirmed.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Sept. 1.—A Catholic priest giving the name of Father Fishmyer, got very drunk last night, and while in a house in Utica street he was relieved of his watch and then put out into the street.

Early this morning an attempt was made to blow open the money vault of the Savings Bank at Rochester, N. H., and burn the bank building. The fire was extinguished with small loss. The outer door of the vault was blown open.

The great Boston nose-pulling case was eclipsed at Watertown yesterday by the sentence of Joseph Boynton, a wealthy and well-known gentleman, to imprisonment in the House of Correction for assault on Joseph Brown, a young lawyer of Brighton. Boynton appealed. The assault took place in complainant's parlor, and the difficulty grew out of a lawsuit concerning a horse.

The story turns out to be correct that a man named Richard Hickenson, on the trip from New York to Boston, was drugged, robbed, and then thrown overboard from the Old Colony by some scoundrel who made his acquaintance in New York. Finding his clothes prevented him from swimming, he removed them, and was picked up naked by the screw steamer Delaware.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senor Roberts and the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Senor Roberts, accompanied by Secretary Fish, called on the President this morning to deliver a sealed letter from the Spanish Regent.

August Expenditures of the Government.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during August to meet the expenditures of the Government were as follows:—Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, $3,850,421·43; War Department, $3,534,567·09; Navy, $1,729,445·65; Indians and pensions, $11,474,21·797; total, $30,788,652·14. The above does not include payments on account of the public debt.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw5 PHILADELPHIA.

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NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
FRUITS OF AMERICA.

DISPLAY OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES, BY THE
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society,
AND THE
American Pomological Society,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, September 14th to 17th,
From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.
ALL THE STATES IN THE UNION REPRESENTED, INCLUDING CALIFORNIA.

POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—A Convention of Fruit Growers daily, with discussions on Fruits and Methods of Culture.

Admission to the Exhibition, FIFTY CENTS; Children, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Admission to the discussions free. GERMANIA BAND and brilliant illuminations in the evening. 8 31 11t4p

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FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
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10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.
A good fit may always be obtained.

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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Progress of the Exploring Party—The Passes of the Rocky Mountains—Availability of the Proposed Route.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., of this city, have received the following letter from the Chief Engineer of the party engaged in exploring the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad:—

HELENA, Montana Territory, Aug. 17, 1869.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.:—My last letter was dated August 9, on the Jocko river. We passed over from Jocko river to the valley of Hellgate river, and along that to the town of Missoula, where we were most kindly received and entertained by the gentlemen of that place. I remember especially Mr. McCormick, Mr. Worden, Captain Higgins, and Major John Owen (the latter, however, resides at Fort Owen, thirty miles off, in the Bitter Root valley). Major Graham, of "Deer Lodge" City, and Major Owen accompanied us for several days, and gave us much useful information. At Deer Lodge City, or rather on our approach when ten miles out, we were met by all the principal citizens, who escorted us to their nice flourishing little city, the financial and supplying centre of a large mining district both of gold and silver. Under the guidance of Mr. Granville Stuart, Mr. Worden, and Major Blake, we made a very satisfactory examination of the "Deer Lodge" valley and the "Deer Lodge" pass of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and thence down Divide creek, ten miles to its junction with "Wisdom" or Big Hole river. This is the most remarkable divide I have ever seen, and, considering that it is a pass separating the waters of the Pacific from those of the Atlantic, its characteristics are truly wonderful. In truth, instead of separating, it has afforded the means of uniting the two oceans by a continuous water communication.

The miners of this region of the so-called Rocky Mountains have stolen the waters of Divide creek (which rise in the eastern side of the mountain), and conveyed it by a ditch to the western side, where they employ it in their gold washings. I examined this in the ground carefully. The cut or ditch in the deepest part of the summit or divide is cut down to the depth of eighteen feet, the whole length of the excavation being a little over one-fourth of a mile. It is through loam or clay; not a particle of rock is visible within two miles in any direction.

This may strike you as almost marvellous—and so, indeed, it is—that the great backbone of a continent, the grand chain of the Rocky Mountains, should be so toned down at this particular pass as to permit the flowing of a stream across from the eastern to the western slope. And this is not the only striking feature: the approaches of this divide on both sides are so gradual that we trotted to the top with perfect ease in our two-horse wagon, containing four persons and our baggage and sleeping blankets. The grade from "Deer Lodge" valley, passing the summit, and thence down Divide creek to the Wisdom (or Big Hole) river, need not exceed fifty feet per mile, without either tunnel or any deep cutting. Such is one of the passes of the Rocky Mountains that I have examined, and from concurrent and reliable testimony strengthened, by many personal observations tending to confirm it, I am satisfied that a snow of two feet depth in either of the valleys, or in the Divide, is of *very rare occurrence*. The Divide is nothing more than a gentle plain, covered with nutritious bunch grass, and usually cattle feed on it all through the winter, without any housing, and get fat. Indeed, the entire region that we have been passing through for weeks is a vast grazing country, interspersed with excellent arable agricultural land, already cultivated as farms in a number of places. We encamped in the valley of Divide creek, within one mile of Wisdom river. I found the river at the point where I saw it, and made an approximate estimate of its size and volume, to be 350 feet wide, with a flow of about 42,000 cubic feet per minute, which is more than one-third of the low water flow of the Ohio at Wheeling. This river rises more than fifty miles, and its sources now constitute the great mining region—the Big Hole gold region. Before leaving the Rocky Mountains, we have yet to examine a pass between the waters of the Gallatin river and those of the Yellow Stone river, which is said to be very favorable.

We returned through the "Deer Lodge" divide, by the "Deer Lodge" valley, to the "Deer Lodge" City, and remained over Sunday. We then passed down the valley to the little Black Foot, and up that valley to "Mullan's" Pass, of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and thence down a branch a short distance, and then over to another branch of the "Prickly Pear," a tributary of the Upper Missouri, and thence to this city, where we arrived last evening. We have been cordially met by many of the citizens here, who of course feel a deep interest in the early construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. We have also met Colonel De Lacy and Mr. W. W. Johnson, who spent a number of years making surveys for military wagon-roads and railroads through this region (whose reports I had previously read), from whom we derived valuable information. Major Blake, who has been many years in this country, accompanied us around from Deer Lodge to this city. Of course, it is natural that we should fall in with the men now living here who best understand the country. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Worden and Captain Higgins, of Missoula (and also Mr. McCormick), who accompanied us not only to Deer Lodge City, but also to Wisdom river, and we obtained much valuable information of Granville Stuart; and Major Blake went with us from Deer Lodge, as well as from Major Graham and Judge Dance, of Deer Lodge City. This Mullan Pass is of a different shape from the Deer Lodge Pass: it is not so gradual on the Pacific slope, and is quite abrupt in its descent on the Atlantic slope; but I will not in this letter attempt any discussion of routes. We have yet to examine the "Cadotte Pass," designated especially by Mr. Edwin F. Johnson as one of the routes for the main line. Then, after visiting Fort Benton and the Boseman Pass, already referred to, between the Gallatin and the Yellow Stone, we will return homeward. I think we shall have accomplished a great deal, and that I will be prepared to present a plain, intelligible report of the great country explored, and that it will be favorable in many important respects. We have met Governor Ashley and General Washburn, the new Surveyor-General; Mr. Trumbull, United States Senator; and Mr. Marmaduke Moore, and other Philadelphians, just arrived from a laborious tour up the Missouri. I suppose we will start to-morrow morning for Fort Benton by stage. Very truly yours,

W. MILNOR ROBERTS.

P. S.—We have met General Sully, who has recently been placed in command here, and he has invited us to ride out this evening to the Warm Springs, about four miles. This is a great city!

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1869.

Further developments induce the belief that the Board of Police Commissioners knew perfectly well what they were about in the order they lately promulgated in regard to the

Wearing of the Uniform by the Police.

From the number of anticipated resignations sent in, it is probable that the Board were quite aware that their regulations would have that effect. An avalanche of resignations was yesterday let fall upon the Board, after receiving, accepting, and filling which the Commissioners proceeded to virtually revoke all that they had said by appending to the regulations the explanation that any member of the force will be relieved from those regulations by the Board, or the Superintendent, or the President of the Board, or in the absence of the President or Superintendent, by any Police Commissioner, in special cases. Among the more amusing of the resignations handed in was one by a sergeant, which read as follows:—

"Gentlemen:—Deeming the amended rule tyrannical and humiliating to me as an officer and a man, and, in my opinion, directly assisting all classes of law-breakers, especially the proprietors of gin-mills, to evade and violate the laws, I, therefore, tender my resignation as a member of the Metropolitan Police Force, to take effect on the 1st day of September next."

This is decidedly spicy. The reader is particularly requested to notice the withering sarcasm of the reference to the proprietors of "gin-mills." I am afraid the writer of the resignation in question has been driving some neat operations in black-mailing with reference to the Excise law, as he evidently thinks that the destruction of his *incognita* by his being always compelled to wear uniform will interfere with his perquisites of a detective.

Mr. Bonner is out in a moral card in which he repudiates with indignation the imputation that he ever might, could, would, or should have used Mrs. Stowe's article on Byron for any consideration whatsoever. It is very amusing to read this vehement

Outburst of Bonnerean Buncombe.

That the New York *Ledger* is "interesting, moral, and instructive" we were taught to believe, through the medium of advertisements, in our school-boy days, and, even if we had not, a perusal of the *chefs d'œuvre* of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and of Mrs. Paradise Southworth would have abundantly assured us of that fact. Besides, of late years, it has been very evident that Bonner has been trying hard to eradicate the raw-head and bloody-bones style of romance from his chaste columns. Why Mr. Bonner should bear down against Mrs. Stowe in such particularly strong terms I am unable to conceive. Has she not merely stripped the bandages from the wound of unnatural vice and displayed it to us in all its bleeding hideousness?

How's that?

I hear that Mrs. Richings Bernard has been publishing in the Philadelphia newspapers

A Card

which is a very silly junction of egotism and lackadaisicalness. She complains that Mr. Castle, the tenor, and Mr. Campbell, the baritone of the old troupe, should have forsaken her "banner" and gone unto Parepa-Rosa's. What a pity that Caroline should do so! I presume Messrs. Castle and Campbell, like other people, are fond of getting as much as possible for their wares, and are willing to warble under whatever "banner" will bring them in the greatest number of greenbacks. Certainly they have a right to their choice, and Caroline has no right whatever to complain. A pitiable aspect is the very last in which she should wish to appear beside her fleshy rival.

The Watermelon Crop

rivals the peaches. Watermelons are arriving here in such abundance that the speculators scarcely know what to do with them. Twenty-five thousand were "dumped" here on Monday. From Baltimore cargoes are landed containing between three and four thousand. From the Southern States single vessels bring cargoes of between eight and nine thousand, and money is being made on them at a rate unexampled in that line of business.

The Brooklyn Citizen's Reform Association

have been holding meetings with regard to the propriety of commencing political meetings with prayer. Of course such a proposal provoked a good deal of spirited discussion. Some members thought that it would be enough to kill off the meetings at once; some that it would only waste time; the majority that it would be exceedingly inappropriate. On that latter ground the proposal was finally rejected: but the Executive Committee were authorized to prepare an address to the public on the subject.

Miss Glyn (or Mrs. Dallas, as she is known to personal friends) is expected ere long in this city. She is

A London Actress of Great Local Celebrity,

although her name is scarcely known in this country. The most critical and fastidious of the London weekly press have very highly commended her performance of "Cleopatra" in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, and it is in that tragedy that she expects to make her principal hit in this country. Among the foremost admirers of Miss Glyn is the London *Saturday Review*, the most accomplished, the most educated, and the most bitterly cynical of all the London weeklies. Miss Glyn intends making the tour of the world, commencing with the United States and the Canadas, finishing up the American continent with California, and departing thence for Australia. Next to "Cleopatra" the "Duchess of Malfi" (introduced to us by Mrs. Waller) is considered her finest part. She comes to us in the nick of time, just as the blonde-burlesque is played out and the metropolis finds it can exist without Lydia Thompson.

The first section of the

Elevated Railway

between the Battery and Cortland street is completed, and the new cars have already been placed upon the track, their lifting being witnessed by a crowd of upwards of five thousand spectators. The cars much resemble those of the city passenger railways, save that they are larger and more highly finished in black walnut. It is not expected that the road will be opened for business before December, for although the pillars are up as far as Thirtieth street, the vaults for the engines are not yet finished. This elevated railroad, this car-travelling between heaven and earth, is the nearest approximation we have yet made to Tennyson's idea of "Navies grappling in the central blue."

It is said that all the songs introduced into the version of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to be brought out next Monday night, at the Olympic, are the popular

Negro Melodies of a Quarter of a Century Ago,

which have been taken from the lips of the few surviving minstrels who remember them, and so rescued from oblivion. ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING of all kinds. *Prices greatly reduced to close out summer stock. Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets,* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 620 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

DESIRABLE.—"The Initial Casket" is the novel title bestowed by Mr. Richard Magee, of No. 316 Chesnut street, upon a package containing eighteen sheets of excellent note paper, with the same number of white envelopes, each sheet and envelope being stamped with the initial of the purchaser, and all for the trifling sum of twenty-five cents. The illuminated wrapper in itself is valuable, as it contains much important information about the mails.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A SAFE, SURE, AND SPEEDY REMEDY for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, and all bowel affections may be had in JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon, while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all Druggists.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AS SINBAD THE SAILOR, AT NIBLO'S.—Miss Lydia Thompson, as "Sinbad," is the same unquenchable spirit of grace and mischief that she was as "Ganem" and "Ixion." Tireless in action, exuberant in mirthfulness, a perpetual sunbeam, she gives life to every scene, and beautifies the stage whenever she steps upon it. Her rare face shines sweetly through every disguise; her smile is a marvel of magnetic joyousness, her form the embodiment of womanly beauty, and her movements never less than graceful. As actress of the present day has done more for the stage, in one sense, than Lydia Thompson. She has shown that in the broadest burlesque and extravaganza, a woman, however costumed, may combine perfect modesty with fun, frolic, roguishness, and freedom of action. The popular taste may be degenerate when it craves a surfeit of such amusement as that afforded by burlesque, but it cannot become degraded while it sustains with sincere admiration such burlesque actresses as Miss Thompson.—*Boston Journal, June 9, 1869.*

BYRON.

If Mrs. Stowe has failed to show
Lord Byron in a true light,
The doubters only need to read
George Gordon's works for new light.

Ask your next neighbor for the book,
And when you've read it through,
Return it with a grateful look,
Be very sure you do;

And ask if he a safe would see
With nothing frail about it,
Tell him in tones that stir his bones,
The risk he runs without it.

Tell him of Marvin's peerless make,
And lead him to the spot
To purchase, when he'll let you take
Home half the books he's got.

Buy iron safes made by

MARVIN & CO., No. 721 Chesnut street.

FANCY—NOBBY—PLAIN.

The opening of new styles of material for the

FALL AND WINTER OF

1869,

BY CHARLES STOKES.

proves conclusively that he is the

LEADER OF FASHION,

being as usual in the advance with his modes for the coming season.

The immense assortment now arranged for the inspection of the public eclipses any ever exposed for sale in this city, comprising as it does, all styles of

PLAID CHEVIOTS, PLAID BANNOCKBURNS, PLAID CASSIMERES,

PLAIN CHEVIOTS, PLAIN BANNOCKBURNS, PLAIN CASSIMERES,

FANCY SCOTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,

FANCY AND PLAIN BEAVERS, TRICOTS, DIAGONALS,

Every variety and shade of Cassimeres and Cloths for

FALL OVERCOATS.

In fact his assortment is full up with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

His corps of Cutters the most tasty and skilful.

PRICES REASONABLE.

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A REGULAR HABIT OF BODY is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot coexist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste pipes, is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs, and one of its most common results is CONSTIPATION. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminated blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory, and general debility.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs, and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant, or a tonic, or an anti-bilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurent, or a cathartic, but all these curative elements judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membrane which lines it, gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold in bottles only, and the trade-mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label, with our steel engraved revenue stamp over the cork, is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.

GREAT REDUCTIONS,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

BLAKE—RYAN.—On August 3, 1869, by Rev. T. J. Brown, JOHN A. BLAKE to VIRGINIA, daughter of William Ryan, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

GILL.—On the 31st ultimo, MARTHA GILL, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her father's residence, No. 319 N. Twenty-third and Wood streets, on Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

GOODS.—On the 31st ultimo, WILLIAM C. GOODS, in the 25th year of his age.

The friend whom death from us has torn,
We did not think so soon to part;
And anxious care now sinks the thorn
Still deeper in our bleeding heart.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Jesse T. Vogdes, No. 9 N. Thirty-fourth street, West Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, September 4, at 3 o'clock.

HEIN.—On Sunday, August 29, Mrs. HESTER, widow of the late Peter Hein, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Chesnut Hill, on Thursday, September 2, at 10 o'clock.

KITCHEN.—On Monday, the 30th instant, ALFRED H., son of William Gordon and Susan Kitchen, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Wissahickon creek, above Conrad's lane, Twenty-first ward, on Thursday, September 2, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

RUTH.—On the 29th instant, Mr. HENRY H. RUTH, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends, and Empire Lodge, No. 104, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1534 Marshall street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SMITH.—Suddenly, this morning, GERTRUDE W., wife of William E. Smith, and daughter of Joseph G. Mitcell, Esq.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

STRATTON.—On the 31st ultimo, GEORGE W., son of William and Elizabeth Stratton, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Viola Council, No. 31, Jr. O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 631 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 sw]

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

BARGAINS FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALE

OF DRY GOODS,

Slightly Damaged by Water at the late fire of an importer on Chesnut street.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
DAMASK BORDER TOWELS.
MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
PRINTED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS.
TABLE CLOTHS.
VICTORIA LAWNS.
NAINSOOKS.
PLAID MUSLIN.
BLACK ALPACA.
COLORED ALPACA.

All at such prices as to close out rapidly.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 1 3t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP BATH TOWELLINGS,
TURKISH TOWELS,
HEAVY ABSORBENT DIAPERS.

Several lots CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS, in Ladies' and Gents' sizes.

SUMMER GAUZE FLANNELS.
GAUZE BLANKETS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, every width.

We furnish Hotels and Public Institutions at importer's package prices. 8 21 mwf

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

Marseilles Counterpanes, all sizes and qualities.
Jacquard Spreads, heavy and light weights, all sizes.
Loom and Damask Table Linens, from 50 cents to $3 00.
Towels and Towelling in every variety.
12-4, 11-4, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4, 6-4, and 5-4 Sheeting Muslins.
10-4, 8-4, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4 Sheeting and Pillow Linens.
All the popular makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the lowest market prices.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
3 3 ws PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods. Bargains.
2 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslins at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14 swt 1p3 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

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Opened this morning from New York, cheapest lots of

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Ever offered, purchased for CASH at fearfully low prices.

200 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 25 cents, worth 45.
150 dozen Colored Bordered Hemmed, French, 37½ cents.
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50 dozen Men's White Linen, 22 to 37 cents.
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Extra Heavy Real Barnsley Table Damask, $1 37.
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100 dozen Linen Towels, $1 50 per dozen, cheap.
300 dozen large sized, 25, 28, and 37 cents.
New French Applique Ties, in colors.
Elegant New Fans, latest styles.
Demonstration in Linen Collars and Cuffs.
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Full Lines of Hosiery.

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NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 24 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 918 S. NINETEENTH St. 18 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3917 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 14 7w

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Charges—$250 to $300 per year.
Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
7 31 5w

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared *for business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1326 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS,
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1312 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal,
8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
8 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, at Academy, BERLIN, N. J.
9 1 wfs 3t* Rev. T. M. REILLY.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2w

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street.
CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 827 N. BROAD.
Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24 sw 12t

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post-Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.,
Principal.

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REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, G. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf 2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23d.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above.
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.—FAST EXPRESS TRAIN.
On SATURDAY, September 4,
Leaves Philadelphia at ..... 4:00 P. M.
RETURNING,
Leave Cape May, Monday morning ..... 9:00 A. M.
This Train will be run on Saturdays, the 11th and 18th instant, from Philadelphia, and the following Mondays from Cape May. W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 1, 1869. 9 1 4t

EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY, on THURSDAY, September 2.—The fine new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will make an excursion and her last trip to Cape May on THURSDAY, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 A. M., and return on Friday. Excursion tickets, including carriage hire, $2 50: each way, including carriage hire, $2 25. 8 30 3t

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suit

HERR WAGNER AND THE JEWS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In one respect we may liken Herr Richard Wagner to Haman. He enjoys the friendship of royalty, and, according to his own account, the admiration of the populace. Nevertheless, Herr Wagner is discontented. Mordecai—the daily press of Germany, France, and England—will not do obeisance, but scowls upon him as a mere "frivolous bungler" in matters of art. Herr Wagner's annoyance at this is not lessened by the demands of his astonished friends for an explanation. "Tell us the Why of so remarkable a phenomenon," say the latter, among whom Madame Marie Muchanoff, *nee* Countess Nesselrode, appears conspicuous. Herr Wagnerr is ready to tell the Why, and does so in a pamphlet addressed to the noble lady just named.

He begins by going back to the year 1850 and quoting the whole of an article which then appeared in the *Neue Zeitschrift fur Musik*, signed K. Freigedank. The object of that article was to strike a blow at the "Jewification" of music by giving free expression to certain reasons why (according to the writer) everything Jewish is looked upon with instinctive repugnance. Herr Freigedank believed in a Hebraic domination which it was desirable to overturn, and which, in his opinion, could best be overturned after this fashion. Nobody ever set about a task of the kind in a more thorough-going spirit, or with a greater determination to speak plainly. At the outset, Herr Freigedank separated the Jew from humanity in general by asserting that he "possesses a God all to himself" (we quote from an excellent translation of the turgid original, contributed to the *Musical World*); and described his external appearance as a "disagreeable freak of nature," both repulsive and inconceivable as an object of representative art. According to the same authority, Jewish speech is a compound of hiss, screech, buzz, and grunt, which offends by the absence of all purely human expression. Being thus repulsive in appearance and language, it is not surprising that "a singing Jew absolutely drives us away directly we are no longer attracted by the utter ludicrousness of such an exhibition." Nevertheless, this strange being, so utterly incapable of artistic manifestation, had obtained "supreme sway over public taste in the most widely spread of any kind of modern art—namely, music." Herr Freigedank accounted for the phenomenon after this manner:—Modern education being a purchasable article, the educated Jew has become a fact. But his education is a mere luxury which he knows not how to use, and which has separated him from his own race only to isolate him among a community he is unable to understand. The influence of this upon music is peculiarly disastrous. "The true poet, no matter in what department of art he produces his poetic work, always derives inspiration only from the truthful and affectionate contemplation of spontaneous life, such as meets his gaze among the people alone." Nowhere can the educated Jew find spontaneous life comprehensible to him outside his own community. The synagogue alone supplies a Hebrew composer with intelligible motives. He can at least understand the "guttural, shrill, gabbling noise" which stands for Jewish religious music. Hence the synagogue tinges all his compositions, which in every other respect are, and can only be, cold and confused reproductions of the most palpable features of Christian art. This is why "Jewish musical works often produce upon us the same effect as, for instance, a poem by Goethe would produce if recited in the Jewish jargon," and also why they present a hash of all styles and forms belonging to all masters and times. Having thus, by means of the educated Jew, led up to Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Herr Freigedank proceeded to attack the great master, then but three years dead:—In the case of one so marvellously endowed there was something tragic in his utter inability to touch the heart. He could charm the ear, but nothing more. Even "all formal power of production" failed him when approaching dramatic music, and there was nothing for it but to copy a predecessor. His choice of that predecessor was significant. Pedantry and formalism were large elements in Bach's musical language, and Bach, therefore, was most easily imitated. For this reason alone he became a model to educated Judaism. Only when Mendelssohn wrote under an oppressive sense of powerlessness did he excite sympathy, though even then sympathy was checked by a feeling that he had no "real, painful, purifying consciousness" of his incapacity. Dismissing Mendelssohn thus Herr Freigedank turned upon Meyerbeer yet more savagely:—Meyerbeer made it the study of his life to beguile the weariness of his operatic audiences by weariness of another kind. He palmed off his Jewish jargon as the piquant modern expression of familiar ideas, and did so with perfect success. He was simply a clever charlatan who so well deceived others that at last he deceived himself by believing in an artistic reputation gained without an artist's resources. That men like these two Jews should be able to dominate modern music Herr Freigedank explained by a reference to the "incapability of our epoch in musical art." Modern music, on his showing, has no capacity for life. Down to the time of Beethoven there was not a single Jewish composer, because such a foreign element could not exist in a vital organization. "It is not till a body is evidently dead within that the elements lying outside are able to obtain possession of it."

After quoting the article epitomized above, Herr Wagner tells us, what we are not surprised to learn, that a storm broke about the head of Franz Brendel, the editor of the *Neue Zeitschrift*. The storm was brief, however, and the article soon dropped into oblivion. We might attribute this result to contempt, but Herr Wagner assures us it sprang from policy. "K. Freigedank" and Richard Wagner were one, and from the moment their identity was ascertained nothing was said about the offending paper. The Jews determined to ruin the writer by "damning" his music. How this end has been striven after Herr Wagner tells in one of the most extraordinary stories ever put before the world as truth. We can reproduce only the gist of his narrative.

Against the Freigedank article, "the heavier artillery of Judaism" alone thundered for a time, but when Herr Wagner became the object, play was made with different weapons. For example, "a highly energetic organization" sprung up, moving in widely ramified circles and directed by consummate skill. Hebrew society, in point of fact, became a powerful machine, bent upon running down and crushing a single man. No time was lost in putting it to work, and for eighteen years it has followed Herr Wagner with relentless purpose. In every country whither he betakes himself it crosses his path; alienating his friends, and poisoning against him the springs of public opinion. Of this, plenty of examples are forthcoming. When *Lohengrin* was produced at Weimar in 1850, Stahr, Franz, and other eminent critics spoke of it favorably. "But," says Herr Wagner, "this happened *only once* in the case of each of the several writers. They all became dumb immediately afterwards." The inference, of course, is that they were "got at" by the Hebrew organization. Simultaneously with this, Professor Bischoff, who "plumed himself upon being a Christian, and descended from a superintendent," attacked Herr Wagner's art-writings in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, invented the nickname "Music of the Future," and ascribed to Herr Wagner himself all manner of "senseless theories." From this base it was easy to operate against his compositions. The strategy adopted appears to us unnecessarily elaborate. First of all, the Jews fixed upon Dr. Hanslick, a Viennese lawyer, dialectician, and amateur who was, moreover, an enthusiastic Wagnerite), to be their instrument. The doctor was manageable, and in an essay (Herr Wagner calls it a "libel") on the "Musically Beautiful" he wrote up Mendelssohn with such ingenious art as to be taken for a musical authority. The mistake opened to Hanslick a position as critic on the staff of a powerful journal, the first use he made of which was to pronounce Wagner and all his doings "utterly null and void." Conversions such as this went on, and at length there arose an anti-Wagner party described in the pamphlet before us as bound together by, among other ties, the assurance of mutual artistic impotence and unproductiveness.

But Jewish machination did not stop here. It got the press of Europe actually into its hands, and under the plea of good taste in art made war upon Wagner's music wherever it appeared. In Paris the critics "obeyed as in the best disciplined army during an engagement," while in London Herr Wagner was assailed with a "storm of insults" from writers who calculated on the popularity of Mendelssohn and "the peculiar character of the English religion, which strikes competent judges as being based more upon the Old than upon the New Testament." Only in St. Petersburg and Moscow did the press echo public opinion as to the merits of Wagner's music. Somehow revengeful Judaism overlooked those towns. It did not, however, neglect such other chances of doing mischief as now and then came in its way. The German musicians, "honestly confused and frightened" by Herr Wagner's writings, were persuaded into becoming his opponents, and even the "wonderful slothfulness" of the German nature was turned to advantage, as in the case of Robert Schumann, who, finding it troublesome to resist the unquiet Jewish spirit, was at last made captive. Nay, more, a series of events, beginning with Hanslick's "libel," elevated Jewish musical beauty into a dogma, and Hebrews and bamboozled Christians discussed musical aesthetics so as to remind Herr Wagner of "listening to the sale of the Saviour's garments to Jew old clothesmen at the foot of the cross." Finally, we are assured of the complete victory of Judaism, a victory nothing can impair. Hebrew society has had full revenge, and this is why Herr Wagner's music is scouted by the leaders of European opinion.

We are content to give a mere digest of this extraordinary pamphlet, because it is unworthy of serious discussion and refutation. What can be said to a man no greater than Herr Wagner, who fancies himself, for such a cause as the pamphlet of 1850, the object of such a persecution as that described above; and who, after assuming the unanswerableness of charges which were really unanswered because despised, attributes all his subsequent failures to intrigue? Moreover, Herr Wagner had no real occasion for this last outburst. His influence on modern art is unmistakable; his works excite a growing curiosity, and his movements attract a share of public notice larger than ever. We honestly regret that this is so, on account of the seriously threatened interests of art.

NO WILL.

Who are the Claimants for a Dead Man's Estate.

The Richmond *State Journal* of Saturday evening says:—

About two weeks ago Mr. William O. George, a very old and wealthy citizen of Richmond, died in this city. He left no will. There are quite a number of blood relations claiming the estate, which is valued at about $250,000. A day or two since a lawyer arrived in the city and claimed the property for a colored woman called Mrs. Jackson, who lives in Philadelphia at present, but was formerly a resident of Richmond. She alleges that she was married to the deceased about a year ago in Philadelphia, and that she has a certificate of the marriage, and other papers and witnesses to prove that Mr. George took this method of legitimatizing the children in order that they might inherit his property. It is said that the parties lived together before the war, in this city, and that they had children. The woman is a bright mulatto, and the children, of whom there are several, are very white—one of them a full grown man. The relatives of the deceased deny the marriage, and the probabilities are that we shall have a very interesting trial of the case before the United States Court.

SELF-IMMOLATION.

Seventeen Hundred Russians Burn Themselves to Death.

The following statement appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"All the extraordinary proceedings of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia, are fairly thrown into the shade by a terrible act of self-immolation which is reported from the government of Saratow. A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than seventeen hundred persons assembled in some wooden houses, and, having barricaded the doors and windows, set the building on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to heaven."

—The present issue of the fractional currency now being printed is the fourth series since 1862. Of the first, second, and third series, more than $20,000,000 is now outstanding, about $8,000,000 of which is of the first and second issue, and it is estimated that six or seven millions of this amount will never be presented for redemption, hence there is an actual reduction of that amount from the public debt, although the books of the department do not show any such decrease.

—A letter at Nashua, New Hampshire, was "Returned to the writer, supposed to be Horace Greeley, for a more legible direction." It reappeared addressed to a relative of H. G.

—The registered voters in Texas, in 1869, were:—White, 59,161; colored, 48,619; total, 109,780. The amount of State tax paid was $513,714.

—Lashetscherisko, the Russian novelist, caught his own name between his teeth and died of lockjaw. So says the Detroit *Tribune*.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

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For LOOKING GLASSES, all who are building or furnishing should go to JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 816 CHESNUT Street, where may be found the largest stock, the greatest variety, and the very lowest prices. It is the only establishment in the city where Frames are made and gilded throughout, and where the patterns are original. 4 5 mwfrp

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60's. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

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FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.

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Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27 3

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IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

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6 12 stuth3m No. 621 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. GRIGG.—LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of the city and county of Philadelphia upon the will of JOHN W. GRIGG, deceased, all persons having claims on the deceased are requested to notify the Executors, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to GEORGE W. BIDDLE, No. 208 S. FIFTH Street, Or to CHARES B. DUNN, No. 226 WALNUT Street. Executors.

8 30 tf

ESTATE OF AQUILA HAINES, DECEASED.—Letters of administration upon the estate of AQUILA HAINES, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to GEORGE M. D. HAINES, Administrator, No. 1408 OAMAC Street, Or his Attorney, JOHN ROBERTS, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

8 18w6t*

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 829 ARCH Street, or of any the Managers. 129

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 435 North BROAD Street. 3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 109 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS.

8 27 6t

THE WHITE HOUSE,

AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to

7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

JOHN METZ'S

INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.

8 2 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

WINES.

THE BEST

CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,

AT

PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,

Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,

No 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,

And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.

For sale in Philadelphia by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB.

By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly, EWEN & BROTHER.

8 2 mwf 2m

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Promis Aine & Die., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

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No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 405 S. FIFTH STREET,

(Two doors below Chesnut street)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

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A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS

NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,

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DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities,

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

First Mortgage Bonds,

Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11] PHILADELPHIA.

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SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 12 3 1

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Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit

1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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2 4 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26]

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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26]

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PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold, have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Million of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 90 and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.

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8 24 smwrp tf PHILADELPHIA.

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JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

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AND

New York Canal and Railroad Co.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS

OFFERED AT

NINETY-ONE PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. The Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 2 1

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,

Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

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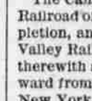

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, have for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine, River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Wrought Iron Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; have sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Rod Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

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JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

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No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

4 2 6m

GENERALITIES.

California Gold Mines.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 21.

It seems probable that the Sierra Butte or Downieville Peak, about ten miles east of the town of Downieville, will soon take rank next to Grass Valley as a centre of gold quartz mining. The Sierra Buttes, or Reis Mine, has been more regular in its yield and in its profits for the last fifteen years than any other mine in the State. The Independence, adjoining it, is also rich, but has been badly managed; has lost several mills by snow slides, and has not recovered from the debts incurred on account of them. The Keystone, only three miles distant, on the opposite side of the North Yuba, has lately risen to be one of the most profitable of our quartz mines. And yesterday we had news that the Monumental—a mine newly opened at the Butte—had turned out one piece of gold weighing 106 pounds, and worth $40,000. There is some mistake about the figures, for a chunk of that weight would not be worth more than $25,000; but even at that value, it would be the best piece of gold found in the State since 1853.

The Cotton Crop.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 25.

We see that the Northern papers estimate the cotton crop of this season at the above figures, and that at twenty-five cents per pound, which it is supposed it will sell for, and not less, the South will receive $300,000,000. We believe that there is cotton growing sufficient to make 3,000,000 bales, but the question is, can it be picked and sent to the market? The calculation is this:—It takes one hand to make four bales, and of course 750,000 laborers to make 3,000,000. We have not that number of field hands, and when we deduct the laborers necessary to cultivate sugar, rice, tobacco, corn, and wheat, and deduct also the population of the cities, towns, and villages, it will be seen that we are short of the labor necessary to secure 3,000,000 bales. With more labor the South can supply the world with cotton. Efforts are making to induce immigration this way, but we are not sure that any considerable number from Europe will come here to cultivate the soil. The only country where we can look for any material increase of laborers is China. An experiment will be made next season to cultivate cotton with Chinese laborers, and if it should be a successful one, the increase then in the production of cotton in the South will be great enough to supply the demand, and cotton-raising in other countries will be abandoned. We hope we may secure 3,000,000 bales, but fear there is not sufficient labor to secure that amount.

The Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

The production during the month of July was 11,697 barrels of 43 gallons, or an increase over the product during June, as shown by a revised report for that month, of about 400 barrels. There was a considerable increase on Cherry Tree and Upper Cherry runs, along the Allegheny river, and on the flats in the vicinity of Oil City. There was also something of increase in the vicinity of Bean farm, on the Smith farm, and the Curtis tract, Lower Cherry run, and on West Hickory creek. The number of wells in process of drilling increased slightly during July, and on August 1 the total number was 310, an increase of five. Besides the above, there were about sixty leases on which operations had been commenced with a view to sink wells. The scarcity of territory in the vicinity of producing wells is now the leading feature connected with the development. At Parker's Landing, on the Allegheny river, on Upper Cherry run, on two of the farms on Lower Cherry run, and on West Hickory creek, a few leases in good localities are being offered, but the number is not equal to the demand. Under continued large shipments the stock of oil in the region underwent a further decrease during July, and on August 1 the total on hand was 307,136 barrels of 43 gallons. During the second two weeks of the month the shipment was light, and the stock accumulated rapidly, but during the last week shipments by all routes were greatly enlarged. In the stock on August 1 there were included the amounts in iron tankage and at the wells, and those on the hands of refiners, dealers, and pipe companies in wooden storage tanks. These last amounts aggregated 12,450 barrels, and were located as follows:—At Titusville, 2000 barrels; at Miller, 1500; at Pithole, 1000; at Tidioute, 1000; at Petroleum Centre, 4450; on Cherry Tree Run, 2000; and on the Rynd Farm, 1000. The shipments of crude only reached a little over 353,000 barrels of 45 gallons each, or a daily average of 11,400 barrels.—*Titusville Herald.*

RACEY.

Carlyle Declares that We are Going to Hell.

From Mr. Ripley's London Letter to N. Y. Tribune.

The condition of America was descanted on by Mr. Carlyle in terms less remarkable for flattery than force. "As sure as the Lord reigns," said he, "you are rushing down to hell with desperate velocity. The scum of the world has got possession of your country, and nothing can save you from the devil's clutches. Not perhaps," cried he, raising his voice to its shrillest notes, "a hell burning with material fire and brimstone, but the wide weltering fiery chaos of corruption in high places, and the misrule of the people. A fine republic that! England follows in the train, and is even now on the brink of the infernal precipice—and hell below." Of course I could make no reply to these "prophetic sounds so full of woe," but waited in serene silence for the tempest to pass over.

A Dashing Elopement in Missouri.

From the St. Joseph, Mo., Union, Aug. 25.

Less than a year ago there came to this city a poor but honest mechanic, who has, during his residence among us, earned an enviable reputation by his strict moral conduct and close attention to his labors. Longer ago than that there also came to reside among us a young married couple from the East. They were surrounded by every luxury, the wife being an heiress of very large pretensions. The young man became a frequent visitor to the house of the young married couple, but up to the present time there was not the least suspicion that his visits were anything but honorable, and we incline to the opinion that there was not. One day last week the lady came into possession of about $28,000 in cash as her proportion of a patrimony in the East. Then it appears she conceived a liking for the young mechanic, and an elopement was planned for Sunday night last. At any rate the lady and the mechanic have both disappeared, and telegrams have disclosed the fact that they were being rapidly whirled through Canada on an express train. The couple took with them the whole of the money lately received by the lady, amounting, as we have above stated, to $28,000 in cash. The husband started on the express train yesterday morning in pursuit of the runaway couple.

Oxford Challenged.

To the Editor of the *N. Y. Sun:*—Sir:—As the sentiment of the American people seems almost unanimous that another race should take place between the Oxfords and Harvards in American waters, I will give $5000 towards defraying the expenses of the Oxford crew if they will consent to row the Harvard on the Hudson or Charles river during the coming autumn.

Yours, etc., BENJAMIN BROWN,
Graduate of Harvard.

Stapleton, August 30, 1869.

THE COUNCIL.

Dr. Cummings to the Pope.

The following is a translation of Dr. Cummings' letter to the Pope:—

Holy Father:—You have been pleased to invite to the Ecumenical Council the Protestants and others who are divided and separated from the Church of Rome. We are heartily grateful for the invitation, and are earnestly desirous to be present in the Council. During the course of the year I have sent many letters to the Most Reverend Dr. Manning, in order to get information as to the extent to which liberty of speaking will be granted to us. The most reverend and learned Doctor, with much courtesy, replied to me on this point in these words:—"I am unable to give you any answer as to the mode of proceding. The supreme authority alone can furnish you with that." For this reason, Holy Father, I earnestly beseech you to be pleased to inform me whether, in the approaching Council, we shall be allowed the liberty of speaking, and bringing forward the reasons for which we Protestants are separated and divided from the Church of Rome. I am your Holiness' obedient servant, JOHN CUMMINGS, D. D.,
Presbyter of the Scotch Church.

STAGE MORALITY.

Dion Boucicault's Defense of "Formosa."

Some severe criticisms having been made on Mr. Dion Boucicault's new play, *Formosa* (soon to be brought out at one of the theatres in this city), he defends it in a letter to the London *Daily Telegraph*, in which he says:—

We know there are certain vices, like certain thoroughfares, reserved for the exclusive enjoyment of the upper classes. The exposure of scenes of aristocratic prodigacy forms the subject of my play—*Formosa; or, The Railroad to Ruin.* I am charged with violating the reverence I ought to feel for the blackguardism of my betters. If my frail heroine had been, like Jane Shore, a poetic prostitute, I should have escaped censure. But I am only a realistic dramatist; so my heroine is a fact, a natural production we see daily in the park and nightly at the opera. Her existence is the offense of which I am guilty. The truth is the trouble. It is not contended that the scenes I have represented are false; but it is urged that such scenes and personages should not be exhibited at all—such vices should not be pilloried. It is not alleged that I have done my work in an indelicate manner; but I had no right to present such a picture. The patent adultery in *The Stranger* is legitimate. It is in five acts. Besides, it takes place in Germany. The drama of *George Barnwell*, in which the apprentice, at the instigation of his paramour, "Milwood," murders his uncle and benefactor, was supposed to exercise so salutary an influence that it was for many years performed on every Boxing Night, to edify the prentices and working classes of London assembled on those festive occasions. But when now I exhibit a young gentleman of rank and fortune hurried to ruin by a modern Anonyma and her confederates, I am told that I tread on forbidden ground. It is indelicate. Vice in low life is one thing, but vice in silk and satin—the uniform of respectability—that is really a kind of blasphemy we cannot tolerate! Had I had the common decency to have told my story in Italian or French! Had I placed the scene in another country, and performed the piece before a select audience at the Opera or at the St. James' Theatre, there could be no objection. But to expose certain vices of my betters in vulgar English to the contempt and execration of a two-shilling pit and a six-penny gallery! Oh, it is indecent! It is quite true that these priestesses of ruin, whose lives I have revealed in *Formosa*, are the great implements of destruction in the families of the wealthy classes. It is true that they are the pioneers of beggary and disorder. Protected by the grandeur of their infamy, they insult our wives and sisters in the Park and at the Opera, where they hold a public levee, impudently attended by young men of rank, if not of character. This undisguised homage paid to these courtesans excited, at one time, the contempt of virtuous women—now it excites their envy. The fashions of female dress are undergoing a palpable change, and the so-called "girl of the period" is a specimen and a type of an intermediate class that serves to connect virtue and vice, and to obliterate the line of distinction between them. I hold the stage to be the proper place of execution where the vices and follies of the age are exhibited under expiation, especially those vices and follies for which the law provides no remedy. * * * Some journals wish to restrain the social jurisdiction of the stage, and undertake to dictate what subjects the dramatist may select and what characters he may portray. I decline to submit to their control, and I disregard their censure. They usurp the prerogative of the public, which, on questions of decency, is always summarily and jealously exercised, and never delegated to a journalist. I say this with the greatest respect for the press, but with a still greater respect for the London audience.

Political.

—Republican papers in Illinois rebuke the lethargy in the party in regard to the coming constitutional convention, and aver that Democrats are secretly moving to overreach them in shaping the fundamental laws of the State.

—Colonel Gillaspy, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, begins a stumping tour of that State to-morrow, Sept. 1. He has twenty-five appointments. Senator Hendricks and Representative Voorhees will join him at convenient places.

—The Houston (Texas) *Times* calculates that in the November election there will be 125,000 registered voters, of whom 80,000 will be whites. Of this number 100,000 will be polled, and divided between the candidates for Governor as follows:—Hamilton, conservative, 75,000; Davis, radical, 25,000.

—For the seat in the Senate of Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, whose term expires in 1871, there are the following candidates so far:—Senator McCreery, Governor John W. Stevenson, ex-Senator Jesse D. Bright, formerly of Indiana; General William Preston, formerly Minister to Spain; John D. Carlisle, Esq., and Judge George Robertson. The two first appear to have the best chance.

—By despatch from San Francisco we learn that the political campaign in California is exciting, the passage or defeat of the fifteenth amendment by the next Legislature being the great object in the contest. United States Senators Yates and Kellogg, Republicans, and Hendricks and Thurman, Democrats, and several members of the House, are taking part in the contest.

—Senator Osborn, of Florida, it is understood, so says a Washington paper, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, enclosing a list of Democratic employes at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and recommending their removal and the appointment in their stead of Republicans. Many of the persons named served in the Rebel army, and a few of them are employed by the War Department, which is the cause of the letter being addressed to General Rawlins.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* pronounces definitely for Emerson Etheridge for Senator, and gives as a reason why that, if Andrew Johnson is chosen, "straightway Massachusetts will transfer, as she has threatened, Beast Butler from the House of Representatives to the Senate Chamber; and the hall consecrated by the eloquence of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster will become the theatre of the most disgraceful broils. With Andrew Johnson and Beast Butler in Congress, the public mind would be at once lashed into fury. The people, now quiet and anxious to secure permanent tranquillity, would soon find themselves in a state of fermentation."

—The Memphis *Avalanche*, formerly a rabid Rebel sheet, and still ranking among the foremost Democratic or conservative journals of Tennessee, is evidently beginning to comprehend the spirit of the age. The following sensible paragraph from a recent number of that paper is commended to the careful and prayerful consideration of the *World* and the *Express*:—"Recognize the negro's right to vote; cease to abuse and sneer at him; treat him as a human being with a soul in his body, and as susceptible of the sensibilities, the resentments, and frailties of humanity, and he will at once emulate the magnanimity of the whites, endeavor to rival them in industry, enterprise, and thrift, cultivate amity, educate his children, acquire homesteads for his family, strive to deserve the confidence of his fellow-men, and, above all, he will never cast his vote to the injury of the white man, who he has learned, by kindness, is his only friend."

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	Arrives at Philadelphia	4·40 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8, and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8, and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 7 P. M. SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	10·30 A.M., 1·10 and 10·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·30 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accom modation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	8·20 A. M., 4·05 and 5·50 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	7·20 P. M.
Day Express	1·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	7·25 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chestnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELEN,
4 10½ General Superintendent.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1126 FRANKFORD Road.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·25 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 3·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 5¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philade phia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
5 00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·2 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT SEPT. 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·00 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Ateo	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

NOTICE.

The 2 P. M. Express Train will be discontinued from this date.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL.

The Foreign, Coastwise, and Inland Trade of Philadelphia During the Year Ending June 30, 1869.

The twenty-eighth monthly report of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue has now been issued, and from it and the preceding reports we compile some interesting and valuable statistics concerning the commerce of the port of Philadelphia.

In the table below are given the foreign commodities imported, re-exported, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse, and remaining in warehouse, together with the value of domestic exports during the first six months of 1869; the imports being placed at their sworn specie valuation at the foreign place of exportation, the re-exports mainly at their specie value, and the domestic exports at their sworn currency value. The figures for the first quarter are as follows:—

	Jan.	*Feb.*	*March.*
Imports	$591,341	$1,109,054	$2,093,644
Re-exports	....	453	3,670
Domestic exports	946,873	1,005,846	508,765
Warehoused:—			
Direct importations	166,570	403,424	842,576
From other districts	127,382	140,485	101,678
Withdrawn from warehouse:—			
For exportation	....	....	2,775
For transportation	92,900	94,956	....
For consumption	418,487	540,882	677,503
Remaining in warehouse at end of month	1,745,559	1,633,180	1,890,665

The figures for the second quarter are as follows:—

	April.	*May.*	*June.*
Imports	$2,495,835	$2,486,850	$2,180,270
Re-exports	395	996	580
Domestic exports	961,114	1,134,119	1,175,158
Warehoused:—			
Direct importations	1,426,181	1,529,276	1,096,423
From other districts	61,478	59,804	52,470
Withdrawn from warehouse:—			
For exportation	338	996	415
For transportation	420	11,963	502
For consumption	573,697	803,961	645,715
Remaining in warehouse at end month	2,773,544	3,321,222	3,924,540

The following table shows the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels in the foreign trade entered at the port of Philadelphia during the year ending June 30, 1869:—

1868.	*American Vessels.* No.	Tons.	*Foreign Vessels.* No.	Tons.	*Total.* No.	Tons.
July....						
August..	133	47,849	88	25,668	221	73,517
Sept....						
Oct....	26	10,277	31	10,166	57	20,443
Nov....	17	6,926	24	7,128	41	14,054
Dec....	16	5,403	10	2,656	26	8,059
1869.						
Jan....	18	6,183	23	6,954	41	13,137
Feb....	42	14,473	13	3,454	55	17,927
March....	66	19,929	45	12,096	111	32,025
April....	68	21,643	52	16,726	120	38,369
May....	96	26,259	52	15,889	148	42,148
June....	49	16,484	47	14,864	96	31,348
Totals..	531	175,426	385	115,581	916	291,007

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade cleared at the port of Philadelphia during the year ending June 30, 1869:—

1868.	*American Vessels.* No.	Tons.	*Foreign Vessels.* No.	Tons.	*Total.* No.	Tons.
July....						
August..	74	31,077	91	39,193	165	70,270
Sept....						
October....	18	8,857	37	11,988	55	20,845
November..	20	7,048	41	15,888	61	23,936
December.	35	12,618	28	11,918	63	41,536
1869.						
January....	29	9,448	22	7,850	51	17,298
February..	44	15,210	20	7,345	64	22,555
March.....	48	16,217	25	5,886	73	22,103
April.....	17	5 462	38	12,268	55	17,730
May.....	24	8,973	55	17,025	79	25,998
June.....	24	7,963	46	15,130	70	23,093
Totals..	333	122,973	403	144,451	736	267,424

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels in the coastwise trade entered and cleared at the port of Philadelphia during the year ending June 30, 1869:—

1868.	*Entered.* No	Tons.	*Cleared.* No.	Tons.
July....				
August....	393	108,546	331	124,876
September				
October....	114	43,952	126	55,671
November....	93	37,772	94	36,951
December....	69	33,094	74	33,264
1869.				
January....	52	28,507	26	27,91[illegible]
February....	60	29,421	59	26,606
March....	72	30,695	80	39,713
April....	81	34,081	104	40,404
May....	95	34,569	131	43,746
June....	82	32,109	110	41,201
Totals....	1021	412,546	1135	461,445

The commercial transactions of the port of Philadelphia with foreign nations during the month ending June 30, 1869, are set forth in the following table:—

	Imports.	*Exports and Re-exports.*
England, Scotland, and Ireland	$451,905	$214,972
Dominion of Canada	6,550	5,822
Other British possessions in North America	....	73
British West Indies	52,997	76,518
Total, British Possessions.	$511,452	$297,515
Cuba and Porto Rico	1,365,831	60,499
Other West Indies	600	....
Holland and Belgium	64,465	282,316
Mexico	....	4,008
Hamburg and Bremen	58	59,069
France	....	52,275
Brazil	101,477	26,550
All other countries	166,407	393,006
Totals	$2,180,270	$1,175,738

But $580 of the exports and re-exports belonged to the latter class, as shown above. It will be seen that nearly 63 per cent. of the imports for the month were included in those brought from Cuba and Porto Rico. The total imports for May reached $2,486,850, of which $1,908,674 were from Cuba and Porto Rico, being a still larger proportion, fully 77 per cent.

The following table, which gives the imports, exports, and re-exports for the month of June at several of the leading ports of the country, presents a contrast not at all favorable to Philadelphia:—

	Imports.	*Domestic Exports.*	*Re-exports.*	*Remaining in Warehouse.*
Baltimore	$2,024,248	$1,508,614	$6,921	$4,275,145
Boston and Charlest'n, Mass.	4,071,276	1,458,848	254,996	6,339,497
New Orleans	1,084,774	4,948,180	50,320	1,915,709
New York	25,188,592	17,671,057	1,884,190	40,985,040
Philadelphia	2,180,270	1,175,158	580	3,924,540
San Franc'o	1,482,975	3,642,326	479,186	2,838,807
Savannah	107,840	1,046,370	....	114,197

POLICE ARRESTS.—The police during the month of August made quite a number of arrests. The prisoners were divided among the several districts as follows:—

District.	*No.*	*District.*	*No.*
First	171	Thirteenth	63
Second	365	Fourteenth	57
Third	469	Fifteenth	25
Fourth	154	Sixteenth	96
Fifth	513	Seventeenth	335
Sixth	298	Eighteenth	68
Seventh	188	Reserve	67
Eighth	126	Chesnut Hill	10
Ninth	184	Schuylkill Harbor	6
Tenth	345	Delaware Harbor	18
Eleventh	130	Beggar Detectives	39
Twelfth	129		

DIED.—Mrs. Eliza Soper, who was accidentally shot by her husband, Alonzo D. Soper, on board the canal boat Security, at Catharine street wharf, a few days since, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning. Alonzo is in custody awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation. The allegation is that he was suffering from delirium tremens, and imagining that some one was after him, drew a revolver and fired, the ball from the weapon passing through Mrs. Soper's hand and then into her side.

DESERVING MENTION.—Daniel F. Kelly, of the Good Intent Hose, and Policemen Thomas F. Murray and —— Ruff, of the Sixth district, are deserving of public notice for the services rendered by them last evening, at the fire on Chesnut street. These gentlemen, with Special Officer Randall and the Chief of the Fire Patrol, were the first to enter Scott's store, and succeeded in saving a vast amount of property.

FIRES THIS MORNING.—Shortly after two o'clock this morning the weaver shop of Mr. Miller, at Ella and Amber street, was damaged by fire. Loss $1000.

At about three o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the shoe manufactory on the fourth floor of a building in Ranstead Place, above Fourth street. The flames were discovered and extinguished by the Insurance Patrol.

BROKE A LEG.—John O'Neill fell from a West Philadelphia passenger car yesterday and broke his leg. He was removed to his home, No. 776 South Sixth street.

CAPE MAY.—The West Jersey Railroad Company will run the 4 o'clock fast express train to Cape May on Saturdays, the 4th, 11th, and 18th of the present month.

OUT OF THE FIRE.

The New Third Street M. E. Church of Camden—A Description of the Edifice—Its Cost, and Dedication To-morrow.

To-morrow, with solemn service, the beautiful and capacious house of worship of the Third Street M. E. Congregation of Camden, N. J., will be dedicated. On a chill November day, now two or three years since, the old church building was burned to the ground. The present magnificent structure has risen, Phœnixlike, from its ashes. Removing some little distance from the old site, the new church stands on Third street, its grounds extending from Bridge avenue to Mickle street. Its dimensions are 58 by 100 feet, and the grounds cover a space of 160 by 150 feet.

Having three fronts, even a superfluity of light and air is provided—no obstruction, building or wall rises to darken its windows, and prevent the free ingress of ventilating breezes. It has yards or open spaces upon three sides, greenly sodded and planted with trees, the whole surrounded by a neat and pretty iron railing.

Entering the main door on Third street, you find yourself in a vestibule, which leads back to the Sunday-school or lecture-room. The first floor is admirably divided. The large lecture-room, of course, occupies the greater portion, but then there are four fair-sized class-rooms and a library-room to the back of all. The Sunday-school room is 52 by 84 feet; the class-rooms, 12 by 24 feet, and the height of the ceiling is 12 feet. The arrangement is perfect.

Ascending now by a stairway, which rises from the back portion of the building to the chief audience chamber above and over to the galleries, you come at once into the body of the church. Here everthing is light and beauty. The chamber is finished in uniform style, and presents to the eye of the beholder a fine appearance.

The walls are elegantly frescoed, giving the interior a fine effect, and the pews just enough inclined to be divested of that stiffness which is produced by straight seats) are lined and cushioned alike throughout. The aisles are covered with Brussels carpeting, as is also the pulpit platform and the steps leading thither. The pulpit itself is an exquisite piece of workmanship, and the only one of the kind in the State, being of marbelized slate of the richest shade.

The chamber itself, below the galleries, is 54 by 82 feet. Galleries extend on the two sides, and another stretches across the front, the latter being intended for the use of the choir. The side ones project 10 feet into the room; the other, taking in the space designed for the organ, has a depth of 16 feet. The ceiling is 31 feet in height. The windows are of enamelled glass, admitting a light so subdued that shades or blinds are unneeded. The gas fixtures are of an entirely new pattern, handsome in design, and so arranged as to afford abundant light. The aisles are four in number, two along either wall, and two running equidistant from these up the body of the room.

Not a pew or seat in the church juts against the walls. The side aisles are three feet in width, the centre ones four feet six inches. The room is ventilated from the floor in winter time, and from the ceiling in the summer time, upon the system known as "Leeds." It is warmed by two heaters situated in the cellar. The organ, which is to be large and strong, is not yet entirely finished, but the space reserved for it in the church has been prepared for its reception. The upholstery and furniture throughout are in keeping with their surroundings. The building is not only an ornament to Camden, but has added to the city by improving an entire square, which on account of its lying below the grade, had served as a dividing line between Bridge avenue and the streets south of it.

It was erected under the supervision of a building committee, of which S. S. H. Cowperthwait was the head.

Rev. Charles H. Whitecar is its pastor.

Its cost was as follows:—

Building	$37,000
Furniture	8,800
Organ	4,000
Land and surroundings	14,600
Total	$61,400

As mentioned, the dedication takes place to-morrow. It is expected that it will be participated in by all of the leading clergymen and laymen in New Jersey and adjoining States, making the occasion a grand reunion of the apostles and followers of Methodism. That eminent patriot and divine, the Rev. Bishop Simpson, will officiate at 10 o'clock in the morning; the Rev. J. Walker Jackson at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Rev. T. M. Eddy at 7½ in the evening. Such an array of illustrious talent would be sufficient to draw together a large attendance at any time, but upon an occasion no less important than that of dedicating the largest Methodist Church in West Jersey, it cannot be doubted a vast concourse will be present.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO THE NATIONAL CONFIDENCE?—This was the subject of an address before the Union League last evening, delivered by Colonel Joseph A. Nunes. It was attentively listened to and appreciated. Colonel Nunes concluded his remarks in the following eloquent manner:—

"Let not any man, therefore, who has heretofore stood by the country be now tempted to betray the country. Unite not with a party whose practices have been avowedly treasonable; a party without principle, and which but timidly veils disloyalty under the name of conservatism; a party that promises nothing by its success but to undo all the good which has been accomplished by almost inconceivable sacrifices, and to arrest the course of all rational and national progress. To the grown man, the man whose matured vision and formed judgment has witnessed the grand events which the last few years have evolved, an appeal should be unnecessary, for he has seen, felt, and known all that has been alleged. It is principally the young and inexperienced—those who have learned but historically or traditionally the momentous character of the last decade—who are in danger of being deluded by the baseless assertions and pharisaical assumptions of our adversaries. Even the youthful must have been poorly taught, or must have read history with perverted glance, if they can find anything seductive in Democratic offers or anything attractive in the Democratic party, which is only like the frightful maelstrom pretending to yield a haven to vessels that have lost their latitude and longitude, or like a rocky, iron-bound coast tendering its flinty and ruinous hospitality to storm-pursued ships. If there is one poor tempest-tossed mariner on life's ocean in this presence, I would warn him alike against the rugged rocks, the terrible vortex, and the Democratic party, for they are alike destructive, and will alike result in wreck and ruin to those who may be seduced into trusting them. To all who hear me, but especially to the young, I would say:—Be men, in *mind* as well as in stature; do your own reading and your own thinking, then there will be no danger of over credulity in accepting for facts the interested and mendacious assertions of charlatans and demagogues, nor will there be any risk of your deserting the glorious cause which the courage and patriotism of your fathers and brothers have made triumphant. Look before you at the sublime edifice which was reared by your revolutionary sires; which was vainly assailed by the Democratic party and its allies, and which was defended, preserved, extended, and beautified by republicanism and loyalty! It is the light and the hope of the world, and to your charge it is now entrusted! Guard it, O young men, with jealous and sleepless watchfulness; and if it should ever be assailed again, interpose your hearts and your arms as an invincible wall for its protection. Be reinspired by the glories and the successes of the past, and again triumph as your fathers triumphed."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—The following are additional facts concerning the destructive fire at Broad and Wallace streets:—The property was occupied by Mr. David Worthington as a livery stable, and on the premises were stabled some thirty-eight horses. Of these only a few were saved, and the rest perished in the flames. In all thirty-three horses and two mules were burned to death. They belonged to the following-named persons, and some were valued at a high figure:—

John L. Carncross, two horses, worth $1000; Mr. Dobson, two, $800; Mr. Miers, one, $500; Mr. Raub, one, $500; Mr. Collins, one, $250; Mr. Heitler, one, $250; Dr. Warden, two, $400; Mr. Smith, one, $250; Mr. William H. Colkett, Jr., one, $2500; David Worthington, three horses and two mules, $2000; Mr. Graham, one horse, $250; Mr. Trimble, one, $400; B. F. Glenn, one, $200; Mr. Camp, two, $400; Merkle & Co., one, $175; J. Graham, one, $500; R. Carey, one, $200; Carman & Haven, one, $200; Charles A. Miller, one, $700; Thomas & Co., one, $200; and five other horses.

A large number of carriages were saved, while several were destroyed. At the time of the conflagration there was on hand a stock of hay valued at $262 50; corn and oats worth $700. This was all ruined. Sleighs to the value of $1000 were destroyed. The building belonged to the Tyson estate. It is a total wreck. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5000 in the Fire Association. Mr. Worthington cannot form any estimate of his loss.

A WANDERER.—Thomas Oldham, a very aged man, was found yesterday wandering about the Seventeenth Police District. He could not give his residence and was taken to the station-house, where he awaits the presence of his friends.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About six o'clock this morning James Lake fell overboard at Poplar street wharf on the Delaware, and was rescued from drowning by Lieut. Smith, of the Delaware Harbor Police.

RECOVERY OF RAILROAD IRON.—About five o'clock this morning a large lot of railroad iron was found at Shackamaxon street wharf. The thieves who had left it on the wharf jumped out of a boat and escaped.

PROVED FATAL.—Wm. Swart, colored, of Smyrna, Delaware, who fell from a third story window of building No. 819 Lombard street, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning.

WHO THEY ARE.

The Wealthy Men of the Fourth Collection District.

Below will be found a list of those citizens of the Fourth Collection District whose returned incomes reach or exceed $10,000. This list embraces the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards.

The published return of incomes is the net amount after deducting $1000, national, State, and municipal taxes paid during the year, actual losses in business from fires, etc., house rent and repairs, and the amount of income derived from institutions which are authorized by law to withhold the tax before paying the interest or dividends due the stockholders, etc. Government officers also deduct the amount of their incomes, as the various departments with which they are connected deduct the tax off the salaries before payment is made. The returns in these lists do not embrace the investments in United States securities, which are not subjected to taxation. The city loans issued on account of bounty funds are also exempted from all taxes:—

Abbett, J. G.	15,450	Kemble, Wm. H.	17,481
Anderson, Wm.	17,754	Keen, C. B.	14,051
Arrott, William	12,914	Kibbe, H. R.	14,225
Aull, James A.	15,133	Kraft, George W.	36,451
Bird, John F.	24,624	Lutz, Hiram E.	16,097
Blanchard, Chas.	21,096	Loxley, Mary P.	19,007
Bower, Frank	27,803	Levy, J. P., estate	18,214
Bower, John	28,791	Lewis, Edward	14,561
Brown, B. H.	16,845	Lea, Henry C.	79,460
Bryant, Walter	17,005	Lewis, Enoch	10,299
Bradbury, S.	13,548	Long, James	16,303
Bouvier, Michael	18,058	McInnes, James T.	10,477
Barcroft, S. B.	33,617	Mason, R. S.	25,505
Beattie, Robert H.	18,676	Mockridge, E. T.	12,570
Bement, W. B.	52,629	Moncada, J. N.	10,245
Bergdoll, Louis	12,000	Merrick, John V.	25,184
Brooke, Nathan	16,860	Michener, Israel	18,613
Baker, J. F.	32,781	Miller, E. Spencer	12,588
Blackburn, F., Jr.	14,057	Mason, James P.	44,017
Bateman, James	10,172	Montelius, William	15,000
Baird, John	29,694	Myers, P. D., Trus.	14,579
Boraef, L. S.	13,954	Myers, P. D., Trus.	19,466
Bunting, James S.	12,000	Merrick, Wm., Jr.	11,289
Black, William K.	12,150	McCahan, Wm., J.	11,500
Claghorn, C. E.	31,792	Miskey, W. F.	24,411
Campbell, Arch.	80,695	Naylor, Jacob	14,590
Campbell, Wm.	20,785	Newkumet, John	21,381
Callaghan, Robert	21,066	Ogden, E. Hall	15,900
Callaghan, George	21,266	Prince, Samuel F.	18 955
Clark, C. H., Tr.	62,595	Psotta, Charles	12,000
Collins, T. K.	18,313	Pierson, C. C.	13,919
Cox, Abraham	15,061	Price, Thomas W.	14,190
Coates, J. S.	15,043	Peterson, Richard	17,098
Craven, Thomas, Attorney	95,359	Rouse, J. G.	12,718
Colket, George H.	16,837	Rady, J. H.	14,759
Dobson, John	59,692	Robinson, J. B., Ad.	15,995
Dobson, James	35,766	Quinn, Joseph	42,800
Disston, Henry	129,563	Quinby, B. F.	63,900
Davis, H. J.	18,477	Richie, George	13,105
Dolan, Thomas	189,185	Rommell, John Jr.	17,230
Dempsey, Richard	14,001	Riley, Charles L.	61,425
Dainty, John	11,588	Smith, George A.	24,011
Dougherty, James	30,020	Sinnott, Joseph F.	49,612
Dougherty Wm. H.	17,744	Sellers, William	140,137
Evans, Horace	14,878	Scattergood, S. S.	13,140
Ellis, Amos	15,571	Steel Robert	20,310
Ellis, Thomas S.	10,293	Steel, Edwin T.	18,320
Enteman, William	27,849	Stetuson, Thomas	11,296
Entrekin, Wm. G.	11,428	Stellwagon, J.	13,327
Floyd, W. E.	11,086	Stirling, H. G.	52,128
Funk, Charles W.	12,669	Seaver, Joseph H.	16,977
Fox, John F.	12,763	Snyder, S. R.	10,001
French, S. H.	34,659	Stein, A. G.	14,611
Frankel, Louis	10,067	Sweetman, V. C.	11,889
Ford, J. S., Ex. for G. W. Ford	11,024	Schofield, Seville	18,037
Forrest, Edwin	20,857	Simons, George W.	19,049
Fuller, Dwight B.	54,332	Stokes, Ellis	10,618
Graham, Wm. H.	32,302	Smith, John P.	39,808
Geirshofer, M.	12,465	Smith, Richard	34,404
Gillingham, J. E.	12,110	Swain, Mrs. S.	10,370
Garrison, D. R.	14,804	Schwartz, G. A.	19,242
Hass, Charles S.	12,524	Kalin, H.	10,210
Helfenstein, J. S.	14,423	Thaw, W. H.	10,101
Hamilton, W. C.	27,366	Thornton, Jos. D.	17,805
Hentz, J. Henry	22,284	Thornton, Samuel	14,091
Heutz, A.	18,734	Thomas, R. B.	22,039
Hazelton, Wm., Jr.	11,798	Tomlinson, Joseph	12,350
Hazelton, William	34,971	Uber, Henry	65,300
Houghton, John R.	18,071	Vance, James M.	26,146
Hirsch, Mason	15,704	Van Haagen, A.	24,807
Harris, Wharton E.	23,950	Wagner, [illegible] M.	12,680
Harrison, S. A.	11,366	Whitely, George	11,560
Hogg, James	21,383	Wallace, Henry	27,888
Harrison, John	10,949	Warnock, Wm.	10,107
Hindman, Howard	10,290	Wood, Robert	11,393
Hunter, James	24,000	Watson, Thomas	13,037
Hunter, John	25,000	Whitney, J. S.	16,264
Hirsh, Leopold	16,321	Wood, Allan	20,916
Hannis, H. S.	188,406	Wood, Thomas	22,393
Johnson, J., Atty.	10,531	Wilcox, Fred'k	13,930
Justice, W. W.	24,459	Whildin, A., Sr.	22,947
Jordan, P. A.	23,125	Wright, James A.	11,151
Johns, Edwin A.	15,468	Webster, E.	14,650
Johns, William H.	20,960	Wolf, A.	11,512
Jayne, E. C.	15,973	Wolf, E.	11,947
Jones, John	24,880	Yewdall, John	51,344
Keefer, W. W.	[illegible]		

OUR PEACH MARKET.—Another large arrival of peaches, amounting to 54,062 baskets, was landed in Delaware avenue to-day. The following are the particulars:—

Propellers F. Cadwallader, Sassafras, Md.; Diamond State, Sassafras, Md.; R. Willing, Baltimore, Md.; H. A. Adams, Chester R., Md.; Cygnet, Wharton Creek, Md., brought up 21,156 baskets.

Schooners General Taylor, from Leipsic, Del., and Village Belle, from Odessa, 3050 baskets.

Sloops Active, Liston Farm, Del.; Rose, Black Bird, Del.; Lucy Isabella and Planter, from Odessa, Del., with 3056 baskets.

Barges Willie and Walla, Augustine, Del.: Hannah Sophia, Chester and Delaware Canal, Del.; D. R. Kennedy, Bohemia R., Md.; David and Lucy, W. W. Suits, and Daylight, from Odessa, with 19,100 baskets.

The steamers Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, with 7200 baskets.

NEW YORK BAY.—The fifth grand excursion around New York Bay and Staten Island, with Professor McClurg's well-known cornet band and orchestra, takes place to-morrow. It leaves Walnut street wharf at 7:30 A. M. The tickets are procurable by anybody, so low is their price. All the preceding excursions of the series—this being the fifth—have been even unexpectedly successful; and why should not this? None who have participated in them but proclaim the pleasure they afford. Music and merriment make up the time, and the day is recalled with a grateful memory. Upon them you can spread yourself for enjoyment. If you don't, it will be forced upon you. The arrangements made for the comfort and pleasure of the participants are extensive and perfect. Mr. J. Warren Gorse, of the C. and A. R. R., is an adept at making them slide from the start to the stop with smoothness. Don't fail to go.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—About midnight on Monday last a party of rowdies and vandals, lost to decency and good behavior, took the iron vase from the public fountain at Broad and Chesnut streets, and, after tearing out the flowers and greens that adorned it, left it mutilated on the opposite side of the street. Mr. W. C. Swann, President of the Philadelphia Fountain Society—the same which has erected so many of these public benefits throughout the city—offers a reward of $100 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties concerned in this shame. It is to be hoped that the fountains are erected for the good of all, every citizen has an interest in their preservation from defacement or injury. General indignation has been excited by this wanton mischief at Broad and Chesnut streets.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—Yesterday morning, Mrs Gertrude M. Smith, while engaged in superintending the preserving of fruit at her residence on Pulaski street, Germantown, came accidentally in contact with the kitchen fire, when her clothing ignited. She rushed screaming into the street running some distance, still enveloped in flames until she was met by some laborers, who extinguished the fire. But early all her clothing had been burned and although she was given prompt medical attendance, her injuries were so serious that, after lingering nearly a day in great agony, she expired early this morning. The unfortunate lady was the daughter of Joseph G. Mitchell, Esq., the President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, and had been married but a few months to Mr. William Smith.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—There were 417 permits issued last month by the Building Inspectors for the erection of new buildings, and 119 permits for alterations and additions, as follows:—

Dwellings—Four-story, 2; three-story, 161; two-story, 194; bake-house, 1; chapel, 1; factories, 5; offices, 3; slaughter-house, 1; bank, 1; church, 1; hall, 1; shed, 1; stables, 17; brewery, 1; coach-house, 1; ice-houses, 2; shops, 4; stores, 18; storehouses, 2. Total, 417. Alterations and additions, 119.

During the month there have been 7 dangerous buildings or chimneys ordered to be taken down; also 4 wooden buildings.

PROMPT PAYMENT.—The Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London have already paid, through their agents in this city, Messrs. Prevost & Herring, the sum of $100,000 of the loss incurred by the immense destruction of whisky at Patterson's warehouse, on Front street. Their total loss exceeded $300,000, and they are now prepared to pay at once every dollar claimed. On the morning after the fire a telegraph despatch was sent from this city to London, informing the President of the Imperial of their severe loss. On the afternoon of the same day the following answer was received:—"Adjust carefully, and settle promptly."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings English Opera Troupe will commence a season of ten nights and two matinees on Monday. The repertoire for next week is announced as follows:—Monday, *Faust;* Tuesday, *Fra Diavolo;* Wednesday, *Il Trovatore;* Thursday, *Bohemian Girl;* Friday, *Fra Diavolo;* Saturday matinee, *Maritana.*

The sale of seats commences at Trumpler's and at the Academy of Music to-day.

AT THE CHESNUT the arrangements for the opening are rapidly being completed, and the manageress is working assiduously to fill up her company with capable artists. Miss Minnie Jackson has been secured as soubrette. As to her abilities we know nothing.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear this evening in the Irish drama of *Kathleen Mavourneen.*

On Monday Mrs. D. P. Bowers will commence an engagement.

AT THE ARCH the Lydia Thompson Troupe will appear this evening in *Sinbad the Sailor.*

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Katie Baker will have a complimentary benefit this evening, when she will appear in the drama of *Little Snowbird.* Miss Rosalie Jack will appear as "Little Nell" in the *Old Curiosity Shop,* and other popular performers will aid in making the affair a success.

On Friday Miss Rosalie Jack will have a benefit.

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY, which has already, in the few years of its existence, achieved a front rank among our musical organizations, held its annual election for officers last evening, with the following result:—

President—Colonel James Page.
Vice-Presidents—Colonel John Thornley and S. H. Fulton.
Secretary—Paul Brown.
Treasurer—George W. North.
Librarian—Philip C. Carlin.
Musical Director—Jean Louis.
Pianist—Hugh A. Clark.

The rehearsals of the society will commence on Monday evening, September 20, in the Natatorium, on Broad street, below Walnut.

OBITUARY.

John Durivage.

This gentleman, known all over the country as a journalist and actor, died in Memphis, Tenn., on Friday morning. He was a native of Boston, and was a kinsman of Edward Everett. For the past twenty years he has been connected with the press of Boston, New York, New Orleans, and California. In San Francisco he was one of the founders of the *Alta California.* He wrote readily and pointedly, and some of his humorous productions enjoyed a wide reading. He was also the author of several successful farces and burlesques. Durivage was a genial, warm-hearted man, but he was his own worst enemy, and his life was therefore a sorrowful one. For some years he has acted in the leading theatres of the West. His last permanent engagement was with Spaulding & Bulwell, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans. There some of his newest and pleasantest burlesques were performed. A few weeks ago he went to Memphis with an itinerant company of actors. The manager, after a brief season, ran away and left the company without means and in trouble. Durvage was taken sick and carried to the hospital, where he lingered until his dissolution on Friday. He was only forty years of age, and leaves a wife in this city.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Under the bullish speculation at the Stock Exchange there was a better demand for money, and the rate to borrowers on call ranged at six and seven per cent., with the majority of the stock loans at the latter figure. On Governments the rate was six, with exceptions at five. Commercial paper was dull, and rates remained unchanged. Foreign exchange was dull, weak, and lower.

"Government bonds were steady and without important feature. The currency sixes have come in for a large share of attention lately, and sold to-day at 111¾. The European market is firm and higher, the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury seemingly not being known there until to-day.

"The gold market was quite steady under the equilibrium produced by the equality of the forces contending on either side of the premium. The 'bulls' have not unloaded, and they are said to be striving to put the price to a figure from which they can gracefully drop. Their game is a desperate one, as every day brings nearer the period of cotton shipments which is to give the 'bears' the untold power of natural influences for a decline. On the other hand, the 'bulls' are sanguine that the Comptroller of the Currency will unearth some curious secrets on the 8th of September, which will cause, if not a panic, a flurry among the 'shorts.'

"Cash gold was in less active demand and the currency collateral advanced upon it commanded rates of interest ranging from two and a half to six per cent. before Clearing House, and from six to seven per cent. in the afternoon. The steamship Silesia, for Europe, took out $72,000 in Mexican silver. The disbursements of coin interest amounted to $24,317. At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearances were $63,300,000; the gold balances, $1,552,087; and the currency balances, $2,182,639."

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Brownlow, Stokes, and the Politics of Tennessee—Callers on the President—The Monthly Debt Statement—The Treasury Locks—Greater Precautions.

CAPE MAY.

An Investigation into the Causes of the Great Disaster—Boyton, the Pearl Diver, Honorably Discharged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Brownlow and Stokes Again.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—There was a very large crowd at the White House this morning, consisting of office-seekers and others anxious to see the President. He received only by card, and up till noon very few were admitted. At that time Colonel Stokes and Colonel Brownlow, son of Senator Brownlow of Tennessee, made their appearance, and both were admitted together to see the President. They represent different parties in Tennessee, and the President was desirous of having them meet together so that he might hear both sides of the case.

The Treasury Locks.

Treasurer Spinner has decided to adopt the plans submitted by an experienced locksmith as an additional safeguard for the locks in the vaults of the Treasury Department. By a proposed new arrangement the custodian of keys will be enabled at a glance to discover whether anybody has been tampering with the lock, the only possible way of ascertaining the combination thereby being cut off.

The Haggarty Case.

Secretary Fish had an interview to-day with the President on the subject of appointing a successor to Major Haggarty as Consul to Glasgow. It is understood that a new name has been determined upon.

Senator Cole.

who has lately returned from San Domingo, whither he went on business for the Government, will have an interview with the President to-day, to report the result of his mission.

Brownlow, Stokes, and the President.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Stokes, of Tennessee, called on the President, and by a singular coincidence John Brownlow came in at the same time. Their cards were presented to the President at the same time, and he sent for both, but "rough" Brownlow refused to go into the President's room with Stokes.

Commissioner of the Pacific Railroad.

Thomas R. Losler